

## Britain and US insist that military action will continue even if Iraq agrees Soviet terms

# Bush rejects Gorbachev's peace plan

By PETER STOTHARD IN WASHINGTON AND ROBIN OAKLEY IN LONDON

PRESIDENT Bush yesterday rejected a Soviet plan to end the Gulf war, saying it fell well short of what would be required. Britain echoed the rejection and made clear that even if Iraq were to agree to President Gorbachev's proposals, the military action would continue.

Mr Bush said that he had expressed his views frankly to Mr Gorbachev. There would be no negotiation and no concessions. "The goals have been set. I'm not going to give."

His remarks muted hopes of a last-minute deal to prevent a last offensive, and Pentagon officials said that the first phase of the ground war had, in effect, already begun.

Details of Mr Gorbachev's plan are being kept secret, but it is said to require the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and to offer a guarantee of Iraq's sovereignty. Moscow made clear last night that the proposals were addressed not to the United States, but to Iraq.

Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, the Soviet foreign minister, said that the restoration of

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Kuwait as an independent sovereign state had to form the main element of any solution. Moscow also wanted to see the survival of Iraq as a "flourishing state with territorial integrity".

The Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, yesterday returned to Baghdad via Tehran, where he had talks with President Rafsanjani. He is expected back in Moscow with President Saddam's reply within days. President Rafsanjani later appealed to the allies to delay a ground offensive so that Saddam could be persuaded by diplomatic efforts to quit Kuwait. Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, said he was convinced that Iraq was ready to withdraw unconditionally and that it had dropped its condition that Israel must leave the Occupied Territories.

The Soviet proposals caused serious pause for thought, in spite of their subsequent rejection by Mr Bush and Mr Major. The plan was delivered to Downing Street at 10.30pm on Monday and led to urgent consultations between Sir Charles Powell, John Major's foreign affairs private secretary, and Brent Scowcroft, the American national security adviser, until 1.15am.

The plan also occupied the entire agenda of the war cabinet meeting yesterday. Anxiety was evident within the government about the threat to allied unity. If the Russians were to claim that it did reflect the UN resolutions and the Iraqis accepted it, there would be obvious difficulties in holding together the multinational alliance.

The Soviet Union yesterday called a meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to avert such a split. Britain, France, China and America heard a statement from its ambassador, Yuri Vorontsov, who was then expected to address the other ten members. Many

diplomats questioned the American response in the light of Soviet assurances that the proposals demanded unconditional withdrawal. "If the proposals are accepted by Iraq and if the United States rejects them and goes on with its land war, it would be a clear rejection of resolution 660," Abdulla al-Ashtal of Yemen said.

However, the White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said: "We're assuming that the war will have to be prosecuted to the end."

Mr Bush gave his first public assessment of the Soviet proposals to congressional leaders yesterday morning. The House speaker, Thomas Foley, said the president had found the plan wanting "on several points". Officials said it appeared to make unacceptable post-war guarantees, including the rapid replacement of non-Arab forces by UN troops.

Mr Foley said he did not think that the decision to launch a ground war had yet been taken. But at the Pentagon, officials pointed out that the opening phase had already begun. They cited the sharp reduction of air sorties against the Republican Guard in rearward positions in Kuwait and a corresponding increase in attacks on the front line. The aim was to breach border positions so the allied invasion forces could pass through. There were also reports that allied aircraft had bombed strategic island targets in preparation for an amphibious assault.

On Monday night, Baghdad suffered one of its heaviest nights of bombing since the air war began. Yesterday, American Apache helicopters took 52 prisoners and smashed guns and tanks inside enemy lines.



Opening shots: British artillery units firing their 816 guns at Iraqi positions over the Kuwaiti border for the first time on Monday

## 5,000 forced to flee Tube

By ROBIN YOUNG

FIVE thousand commuters were forced to evacuate London Underground trains after being stranded in tunnels for up to six hours yesterday. Passengers were led along miles of tunnel by torchlight and 33 were treated in hospital for stress and the effects of smoke.

Seven trains were evacuated after being stranded on the Central Line between Mile End and Liverpool Street stations. They had been waiting for an hour while police investigated a suspect package at Liverpool Street station, which turned out to be a forgotten briefcase.

As the all-clear was given, smoke began to pour from one of the trains on the westbound line near Bethnal Green station. The power had to be turned off and all the trains evacuated in turn. The operation took five hours.

Transport police, firemen and Underground staff led the passengers from the trains to the Liverpool Street, Bethnal Green and Mile End stations. Some passengers had to walk up to a mile and a half in near darkness.

All Central Line trains between Marble Arch and Leytonstone were stopped until the afternoon. Later east-bound services were suspended at White City as fresh bomb scares caused more station closures. A Fire Brigade spokesman said that

though no fire was seen, the train was found to have a burnt-out motor, probably caused by overheating during the wait for the bomb search to be completed.

Passengers from five of the trains had to file out of the driver's doors at the end of their trains and walk up to a mile and a half through ill-lit, grimy tunnels to safety.

Those from the trains further from the stations had to wait longest and then climb into previously emptied trains and walk through them in single file, before descending to the track again. Volunteers helped pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities on the march along the tracks. A few, mostly those who had fainted from heat and exhaustion in the stifling carriages, had to be carried on stretchers.

Though some passengers were clearly distressed by the experience, and had to be comforted by police and ambulance staff, most praised the way the situation had been handled. They said train drivers had done their best to keep them informed about what was happening, and that though some people had fainted from heat, there had been no panic.

Dr Peter Hall, a consultant surgeon at Hammersmith

Continued on page 22, col 5

## Long-term jobless numbers rising

LONG-term unemployment — the number of people out of work for more than a year — is rising in Britain for the first time in five years (Philip Basset writes).

The number of people unemployed for more than a year rose by 17,000 to 525,000 in the three months to January, according to government figures published yesterday. This is the first rise in long-term unemployment since January 1986, and follows ten monthly rises in overall unemployment as the recession has hit hard.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary, regretted the rise, but said it was in line with what he called the current "intermittent" in the downward trend of total unemployment. But Labour attacked the government, with Tony Blair, the shadow employment secretary, arguing that the increase showed how deep the recession actually was.

Full report, page 23

## Harrods questions rejected

THE governor of the Bank of England has refused to answer questions on Harrods Bank from the Commons trade and industry select committee in spite of allegations against the Fayed brothers, who own Harrods, and a call for its banking licence to be withdrawn.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton appeared before the committee yesterday but would give no information on Harrods Bank saying that the 1987 Banking Act forced him to keep the affairs of all institutions confidential.

Full report, page 23

## Yeltsin calls on Gorbachev to go

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

BORIS Yeltsin, the leader of the Russian Federation, yesterday accused President Gorbachev of "deceiving the people" and called on him to resign. He issued his open challenge to the Soviet leader — his most brazen yet — during a long-delayed live broadcast on nationwide television.

The challenge, without precedent in all the years of Soviet power, came during a short statement he was allowed to make at the end of a 40-minute interview, and was twice interrupted by the embarrassed chairman. Mr Gorbachev, the Russian leader said firmly, should leave office and hand over power to the Council of the Federation — the committee comprising leaders of the Soviet Union's 15 republics. He conceded that he had made mistakes in

his relations with Mr Gorbachev, but said his chief mistake was "to have trusted him too much". It was now clear, he said, that the Soviet president's chief objective was to preserve the system, not to reform it, and not to give the republics the freedom they required. The results of perestroika, he said, were "a misguided monetary reform, blanket price rises, a sharp political turn to the right, the use of the army against the civilian population and low living standards".

He added: "I warned in 1987 that Gorbachev's character predisposed him to seek personal power and dictatorship. He should leave office and pass power to the Council of the Federation."

Crime rate, page 10  
In-fighting, page 14

## Bishop nominated



Dr David Hope, bishop of Wakefield, was nominated as the next bishop of London, the third most senior in the hierarchy of the Church of England. Dr Hope, who will succeed Dr Graham Leonard, said the decision to accept the job was one of the most difficult and agonising decisions of his life. Page 7

## Prison decision

The criminal courts rather than prison boards of visitors should adjudicate on the most serious offences committed by prisoners, the Woolf report on the Strangeways riot will recommend. Page 9

## Evolving Europe

Europe cannot create artificial common foreign policies and real ones can only evolve, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary said in Luxembourg after a meeting of EC foreign ministers. Page 10

## BBC's new man

Will Wyatt, who takes over as managing director of BBC Television in April, talks about his vision of the corporation in the Nineties, and how cost-cutting can be consistent with quality programmes. Page 13

## Report attacked

Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, criticised some of the recommendations made in the government working group's interim report on the future of sport in state schools. Page 38

## Borg reborn

Bjorn Borg, a five-time Wimbledon tennis champion, who retired from the game nine years ago, will play Jimmy Connors in an exhibition match at Olympia, London, in April. Page 40

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## US military ready to govern Kuwait

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA

AMERICA'S military is completing controversial plans to establish temporary "civil-military" governments in Kuwait, even in parts of Iraq, if Soviet diplomacy fails to avert the land war which officials here maintain is imminent.

Major Chris Butchelder, a civil affairs officer with the United States Third Armoured Division, disclosed yesterday that hundreds of American civil affairs experts were now in Saudi Arabia waiting to set up temporary

administrations in occupied areas. He added that a task force for restoring government to Kuwait had been established and a "civil-military plan" drawn up for administering Basra, Iraq's second city, should it be captured. The southeastern city has been a prime target for allied bombing in recent weeks and it could equally be a target for ground forces, since much of the Republican Guard is based there.

Continued on page 22, col 6

## Drive for Euro-code to improve road safety

By KEVIN EASON AND PETER GUILFORD

STRICTER drink-drive limits and proposals to force motorists to use dipped headlights during daylight hours are contained in a report outlining proposals for a Highway Code for Europe. The aim is to harmonise motoring rules throughout the Continent.

In Britain, signs may have to outline speed limits in both kilometres and miles per hour. Road safety teaching could be made compulsory in both primary and secondary schools. Safety experts are worried that motorists, particularly commercial drivers, face a plethora of different rules as they cross European boundaries, from Britain in the north to Italy in the south.

The report, compiled for Karel Van

Miert, the European Transport Commissioner, could be law soon after 1992, and Safety experts say that the proposals could help cut accidents by up to a third. At present 50,000 people are killed and 1.5 million injured on Europe's roads each year, costing an estimated £50 billion.

The proposals mean, however, that countries such as Britain would have to undergo major changes to road laws, from altering speed limits down to the simple matter of providing new sign posting, although the British would still be able to drive on the left.

Britain has one of the best accident records in Europe with one in 10,000 injured in road accidents annually, compared with 1.3 in Germany and Italy and 3 in 10,000 in Portugal. British ministers are unlikely to agree to wholesale changes to Britain's traffic laws, reserving the right to

legislate on "behavioural" aspects of driving.

The report proposes a lowering of the drink-drive limit from the current 80 milligrammes of alcohol allowed in 100 millilitres of blood to 50, in line with several other European countries. British ministers have so far resisted a move towards lower limits although police pressure for increasingly tough action on drink-drivers could lessen opposition.

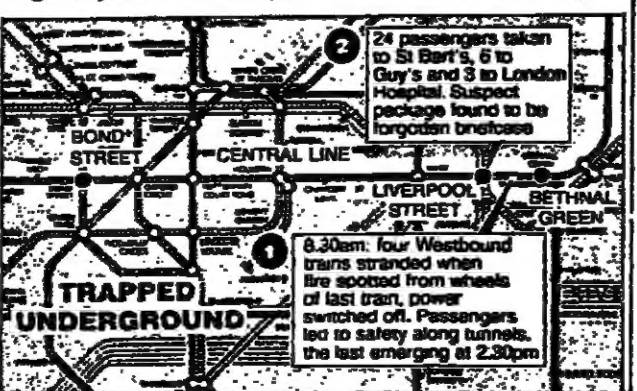
The independent EC committee is recommending maximum motorway speeds of 81mph, leaving plenty of scope for the British government to raise or lower speeds as it wishes, but probably offending the Germans who have unrestricted maximum speeds on their autobahns. But it is the success of low accident rates on UK roads which has encouraged the independent committee to offer

suggestions for a Europe-wide Highway Code, which would include the best of British legislation and laws from other nations.

An EC code, it says, would help countries with less strict driving laws to match the laws operating in the safest nations in Europe and thereby reduce accidents.

The Automobile Association will publish next month a survey showing that most of the accidents involving foreign drivers occur within the first few miles of the Channel ports, because they fail to switch to driving on the left and forget British speed limits.

Under a European code a change in road signing would mean that foreign drivers alighting from ferries at Dover would immediately understand speed limits without having to go through complex mental calculations.



Police debate, page 4

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# Dictator may triumph politically, but only from his grave



Saddam: death in a bunker may be much like Hitler's

PRESIDENT Bush's rejection of the Soviet Union's peace proposals leaves President Saddam Hussein with just two choices: to pull out of Kuwait unconditionally, or be driven out by an allied ground offensive. Either way he will not survive for long, and he knows it. Indeed, he told a recent visitor to Baghdad that he faced either a traitor's end at the hands of his officers, or a martyr's death from America.

Saddam's instinct will be to fight "the mother of all battles" to the bitter end, but his men may not be prepared to make that sacrifice. Until his officers turn against him he will try to make Kuwait and Kuwait City a killing ground. He will use chemical and biological weapons. His end may be reminiscent of Hitler's: surrounded by his last loyal ministers and guards, he swallows his poison pill as the allied troops break down the door of his bomb-proof bunker.

That sort of ending was on the cards from the start. The theory that Saddam could lose the war but go on to win the peace merely

by surviving with his powerbase largely intact and his prestige among the Arabs soaring always ignored a crucial fact: a purely political victory is of little use to him. Iraq's economy is in such desperate straits that, to stay in power, Saddam needs an economic victory too.

Even without Kuwait he would be popular among the (non-Iraqi) Arab masses for having stood up to America and terrorising Israel. But that would not count for much in Baghdad, where losing Kuwait after a destructive war would leave Saddam facing far greater political and economic problems than the ones which, along with his own immense ambition, drove him to invade Kuwait in the first place.

He seized Kuwait to escape the consequences of his first war, against Iran, which left him with a \$60 billion (£30.6 billion) foreign debt he could not pay, a population impatient for the fruits of victory he could not deliver, and former soldiers demanding civilian jobs he could not provide.

By the start of 1990, with oil prices dipping, his position was

Saddam, probably unable to persuade his army to fight to the bitter end or his people to accept expensive defeat, knows his days are numbered, David Bradshaw writes

becoming precarious. Annexing Kuwait was his way of solving his serious financial problems and diverting his restless officers. "Be patient and you will be rich," he told his people soon after he invaded Kuwait. He expected either to keep Kuwait and its oil wealth, or to exchange it for promises of debt-reduction and large-scale reconstruction aid from the West and the Gulf Arab states, the sort of deal at the heart of his peace proposals last Friday. It has not worked out that way.

Saddam was prevented from using Kuwait's \$100 billion in foreign investments to wipe out Iraq's own debt. Further, he could not add Kuwait's Opec oil-production quota of 1.5 million barrels a day to Iraq's 3.2 million barrels. Instead, his Kuwaiti adventure has cost Iraq half a

year's oil revenues (worth \$9 billion), a significant part of its industry and infrastructure, roads, railways, bridges, power stations, refineries, radio and television stations, communications systems, and the military industries on which he has spent billions of dollars.

Iraq, its ambitious development programme in ruins, faces years of austerity, especially if the post-war oil price crumbles. That is not all. An Iraq led by Saddam would have either to pay reparations to Kuwait (which Kuwaitis already estimate at \$40 billion) or face continued United Nations sanctions. Japan's External Trade Organisation has calculated that external claims on Iraq would exceed \$200 billion even if the war ended at once. No country able to help Iraq out of that hole would do

so while Saddam remained in power.

That sort of ending would be a very good reason for Saddam's political demise: it would all be blamed on him. Visiting his troops in Kuwait shortly before the war began, he asked an unhappy-looking conscript where he came from. "From Sulaymaniyah, your excellency," the man answered. "And how are the people of Sulaymaniyah?" Saddam asked. "They all support you," came the reply.

They all support you. That is how most Iraqis see the war: Saddam's adventure. If he had nothing to show for it but a broken country and a broken army, he and his cronies would pay the price. Discredited and unpopular, his image of invulnerability destroyed, he would quickly fall victim to enemies in the army he has wrecked or in the Baath party he has betrayed.

Saddam has survived military humiliations before. In 1982, after Iraq's ignominious withdrawal from Iranian territory, there was an attempt to depose him in favour of former president Hassan

al-Bakr, who was thought to be more acceptable to the Iraqis. His enemies had southern Iraq, and threatened to capture Iraq's second city, Basra. On both occasions Saddam saved himself by carrying out terrifying purges of his opponents.

In those days, however, he could count on the tacit support of the West and of most Arab states. This time he is virtually alone.

The scale of Iraq's economic difficulties would have made it hard for Saddam to give up Kuwait even before January 17, even if he had succeeded in linking it to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. Now that Iraq has suffered so much damage, linkage to the Palestinian problem, even if it were on offer, would not be enough to save him.

Ironically, Saddam may well win the political peace, bringing the Palestine issue back to centre stage and by forcing a more equitable share out of Arab oil wealth. But the victory will be posthumous.

David Bradshaw writes on the Middle East for The Economist

## Legal mandate to test true intentions of Baghdad

By MARC WELLS

THE UN Security Council has authorised the use of force to secure the implementation of resolution 660 and subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area. Resolution 660 calls for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces to the positions in which they were located on August 1, 1990. This would include the "disputed" territories.

The security council, which has practically abdicated responsibility for the prosecution of the war, will now wish to test the seriousness of the Iraqi proposal to withdraw. A withdrawal has to be effected without any ifs and buts and demands for linkage would have to be rejected. Should Baghdad's present offer amount to no more than a restatement of its so-called peace initiative of August 12, 1990, then there would be no reason for a suspension of hostilities. After all, it was in full appreciation of that initiative that the council authorised the use of force in November of last year.

If, on the other hand, Iraq furnishes firm evidence of its intention to withdraw fully in accordance with resolution 660, then it would be entitled to a guarantee that its forces will not be attacked while retreating.

Formally, the UN resolutions concerning Kuwait remain in effect until they have been revoked by the security council — an action which could be vetoed by the United States and Britain. But resolution 678, which authorised the use of force, contains a number of inherent limitations. As long as member nations of the international coalition claim to be acting in accordance with a United Nations mandate, they are bound by these restrictions, even if the provisions of general international law might be more permissive.

Under resolution 678, military force may only be used to implement the goals of the UN and its

application must be "necessary". Should less drastic means be available to achieve the UN objectives, then the mandate to use force expires. There would be no automatic right of "hot pursuit" within the narrower framework of the UN mandate.

The reference to the restoration of "peace and security in the area" in resolution 678 would not justify further military measures against Iraq. This phrase mirrors the provisions of the UN charter. It is used mechanically in general UN parlance and rarely is there a specific meaning attached to it. Clearly it does not imply a right on the part of the international coalition to depose the Iraqi government and to redraw the strategic map of the Gulf.

When, during the Korean war, UN forces were preparing to cross the 38th parallel to pursue the aggressor forces and to remove the government of North Korea, it was felt necessary to obtain a further specific authorisation to cover that operation, although the security council had already granted a mandate "to restore peace and security in the area".

But could resolution 678 be construed to permit the use of force to achieve objectives other than the liberation of Kuwait? The destruction of Kuwaiti oil fields, the acts of environmental aggression and the apparent mistreatment of prisoners of war bring the issues of reparations and of war crimes trials to mind, which have been referred to in UN resolutions on Kuwait. However, the relevant resolutions 670 and 674 only invite states to collate information concerning possible claims for reparations and the Iraqi authorities are merely reminded of their responsibility for the commission of grave breaches of humanitarian law.

The author, a research fellow in international law at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, is the co-editor of *The Gulf Crisis: Basic Documents*, published by Grotius Publications.

MOSCOW

## Soviet Union seeks to preserve Iraq as independent state

FROM MARY DELEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Soviet foreign minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh told reporters last night that the Soviet plan for peace in the Gulf was not addressed to the United States but to Iraq. He was making the Soviet Union's first response to Washington's apparent rejection of the plan as not going far enough to satisfy the multinational coalition.

Addressing a heated debate on Gulf policy in the Soviet parliament immediately before the American response became known, Mr Bessmertnykh said that the restoration of Kuwait as an "independent, sovereign state" had to form the main element, the basis, of any solution to the Gulf

conflict. He also stated, however, that Moscow wanted to see the survival of Iraq as a "flourishing state with territorial integrity which plays a worthy role in the world community".

The two requirements are believed to be key points of the Soviet peace plan, which is said to require the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and to offer a Soviet guarantee of Iraq's sovereignty and its borders as of August 1.

Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi foreign minister, is expected back in Moscow in the next few days with President Saddam Hussein's reply. Earlier in the day, Vitali

Ignatenko, President Gorbachev's spokesman, had again declined to give details of the Soviet proposals, citing the "sensitivity" of the moment and the need for confidentiality. He disclosed, however, that one of the key parties to any settlement, the Kuwaiti government, had not been informed of Mr Gorbachev's plan; neither had Israel.

The major combatants, including Britain, had been apprised of the plan, Mr Ignatenko said. He emphasised that it took as its starting point an urgent withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and indicated that the preservation of the present Iraqi regime formed part of the plan. "What matters is not the absolute destruction, not breaking the backbone of the country," he said. "Iraq must not become a regional outpost."

He agreed that one of the Soviet objectives was to avert the start of a land war for Kuwait. "Such an offensive would result in greater casualties and great destruction. Our position is to prevent this destruction." A land war would not produce anything positive, he added.

At the same time, Mr Ignatenko dissociated himself from an account of the plan given by the German newspaper *Bild*, saying it was "not correct".

Asked about comments made in London by his deputy, Sergei Grigoryev, in a BBC interview in which he appeared to support the *Bild* version, Mr Ignatenko — choosing his words with care — said that Mr Grigoryev was in London, not in Moscow, and was speaking in an unofficial capacity. Asked to clarify, Mr Ignatenko said: "His version was incorrect — in an unofficial capacity."

Even as Washington was rejecting Mr Gorbachev's proposals to end the Gulf war, the Soviet parliament was wistfully the plan well, appealing to foreign parliaments for an end to the war and giving its formal approval to government policy in the region.

The occasion represented something of a triumph of Soviet parliamentary management and there is little doubt that the outcome would have been quite different had the Soviet parliament known of the American response.



Tribal loyalties: American Indians performing a flag dance at Spokane, Washington state, in a salute to fellow native Americans serving in the Gulf

ISRAEL

## Concern remains over regime keeping power

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL reacted with relief yesterday to President Bush's assertion that the Soviet peace plan "falls short of what is required". But there was deep underlying concern over the prospect of an eventual settlement which would leave President Saddam Hussein in power and allow him to rebuild the Iraqi military infrastructure, possibly with Kremlin help.

Israeli officials urged the United States to "finish the job" by removing Saddam and completing the destruction of his military machine.

Moshe Raviv, deputy director general at the Israel foreign ministry, said Saddam was "the root of all evil". Iraq must be denied the opportunity of turning a military defeat into a political victory. Saddam and stability were incompatible, Saddam and peace mutually exclusive.

United States to "finish the job" by removing Saddam and completing the destruction of his military machine. Moshe Raviv, deputy director general at the Israel foreign ministry, said Saddam was "the root of all evil". Iraq must be denied the opportunity of turning a military defeat into a political victory. Saddam and stability were incompatible, Saddam and peace mutually exclusive.

## Threat to 'anti-war' reports

London — The Freedom Association has filed for a judicial review of the Independent Television Commission's failure to prevent Channel 4 showing "one-sided anti-Gulf war propaganda" (Melinda Wittstock writes).

Two documentaries, *Hell No We Won't Go* and *The Gulf Between Us*, made "no pretence at even-handed treatment" of military intervention to liberate Kuwait, the association alleged.

Media, page 13

## Ozal defiant

Ankara — President Ozal of Turkey told businessmen in Adana, near Incirlik air base, that, to end the Gulf war, President Saddam Hussein's "back should be broken, not that of his people". (Reuters)

## Refuelling stops

Delhi — India announced that United States military transport planes would no longer be refuelling in the country on their way to and from the Gulf region with effect from today. (Reuters)

## CORRECTION

Hans Formella was refused the post of head teacher on the grounds of his divorce and remarriage, but has not been dismissed from the deputy headship of his Catholic school, as stated in Clifford Longley's article (Feb 9).

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PRESIDENT Gorbachev's peace initiative was doomed because he was looking for a way out for the Iraqi leader. Neither Washington nor London has ever been interested in saving President Saddam Hussein's face.

The Soviet leader tried too hard to please both sides. He continued to support UN Security Council resolution 678, which authorised the use of force. But, according to the leaked details of the peace formula, he tried to put a Kremlin spin on the resolution by imposing restrictions on the allies in return for the unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Iran, the other peace broker, indicated there had to be a clear link between the withdrawal of Iraqi troops and the removal of foreign forces from Saudi Arabia and elsewhere in the Gulf. Linkage of any kind has been the *deus ex machina* throughout the confrontation with Iraq, at least in the eyes of the American and British

Neither America nor Britain is interested in saving Saddam's face, so the Kremlin peace initiative plan was doomed to failure, and a full-scale ground offensive is inevitable, Michael Evans writes

governments. Linkage with the Palestinian cause and the Israeli occupation of the West Bank was firmly rejected before the war. Linkage now between Iraqi withdrawal and a negotiable formula to save Saddam never had a chance.

If the ground war is to be halted, the only negotiations the US and Britain would be interested in joining would be the practical details of withdrawal. The UN resolution does not stipulate whether the Iraqis should be allowed to leave with their weapons and tanks. This is one of the matters of greatest concern to the Americans. They want to see every Iraqi soldier disarmed and forced to walk back to Baghdad. That would be difficult if withdrawal was part of a peaceful solution, but far easier if it was part of the

surrender process after a successful allied ground offensive.

But has enough damage been done by allied bombers in the past 33 days to put Saddam out of the war-fighting business, even if he were allowed to withdraw the troops and equipment which have survived? If the most recent damage assessments by allied commanders are accurate, Saddam's army has been so weakened that relatively few of the 40 Iraqi divisions would be able to function as competent fighting units. But that assessment is relevant only for allied commanders judging the best moment for launching an armoured attack. President Bush, John Major and other allied leaders need to look beyond the immediate war: if

Saddam were to survive, would he be able to build up his military infrastructure again?

While nobody, not even the army ready for battle, wants to liberate Kuwait by force, if a peaceful solution can achieve the same end, the only way to stop Saddam from remaining a threat has probably always been to engage him in a bloody ground war.

There is another issue, raised in the Soviet peace formula: should Saddam pay for the damage and destruction in Kuwait? UN resolution 674 underlined Iraq's liability, under the Fourth Geneva Convention, for "any loss, damage or injury" arising from its illegal occupation of Kuwait. It has been estimated that it would cost £20-30 billion to repair and rebuild



IRAQ

# Coalition rains down bombs and missiles in raids on Baghdad

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN DHAIRAN AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

BAGHDAD came under one of the heaviest series of attacks of the Gulf war on Monday night. Journalists at the al-Rashid hotel reported areas nearby under heavy bombardment with up to 30 explosions rocking the building and as many as 17 cruise missiles fired at the city.

Journalists were forced to retreat to the basement as hot air blasts from explosions struck the hotel. Tim Llewellyn, a BBC correspondent, reported: "Suddenly an enormous series of explosions literally rocked our hotel room. The glass rattled, the glass in the mirrors inside the room rattled; it almost seemed as if the blasts of air were stretching the windows to their very limits."

"And we heard a series of enormous explosions. They seemed quite close by, but it is very difficult to tell at night under the restrictions, physically, that we're under. But I would say within half a mile of the hotel we saw at least one enormous fire, its flames lighting up the very bright dark blue starlit sky as it was at first and then gradually plumes of

black smoke obscuring the stars drifted over the hotel. We heard sounds of breaking glass, and a series of explosions at different levels, with different levels of force, continued, I would say, for about five hours. I counted about 17 big explosions."

The bombardment came as the Iraqi authorities said that Baghdad had suffered 20,000 dead and 60,000 wounded. It was the government's first admission of a death toll of such magnitude.

Evidence of increasing opposition to President Saddam Hussein's regime came with a report that ten members of the ruling Baath party were lynched by an angry mob, according to Western intelligence sources in Saudi Arabia.

The previously reliable sources attributed the growing internal dissent to the unpopularity of the war and the breakdown in the rigid security apparatus of the Mukhabarat, the ruthless Iraqi secret police. The security network has been badly hit by the allied bombing campaign against Iraq's intelligence apparatus and other strategic targets.

Police have been severely hampered by the disruption to telephones, other communications, electricity and transport.

Many officials believe that the weakening of Saddam's tight internal grip was first demonstrated by the extraordinary outbreak of celebratory gunfire which followed last Friday's first hint of a conditional Iraqi willingness to pull out of Kuwait.

The alleged public hanging of members of the Baath party was said to have taken place in a provincial town outside Baghdad. No concrete proof was provided by the sources to support the allegations.

The claim, the hardest sign since the outbreak of war of public anger against the ruling party which is tightly controlled by the president, followed recent reports by members of the exiled and divided Iraqi opposition that unrest was growing inside the armed forces.

Prisoners of war and defectors from Iraq who have been interrogated by Arab language specialists in Saudi Arabia have described defections inside the elite Republican Guard, with deserters fleeing westwards on foot from positions around Basra. American military officials refused to comment on reports that propaganda leaders were now being dropped from the air urging the Iraqi population to rise up against its leaders.

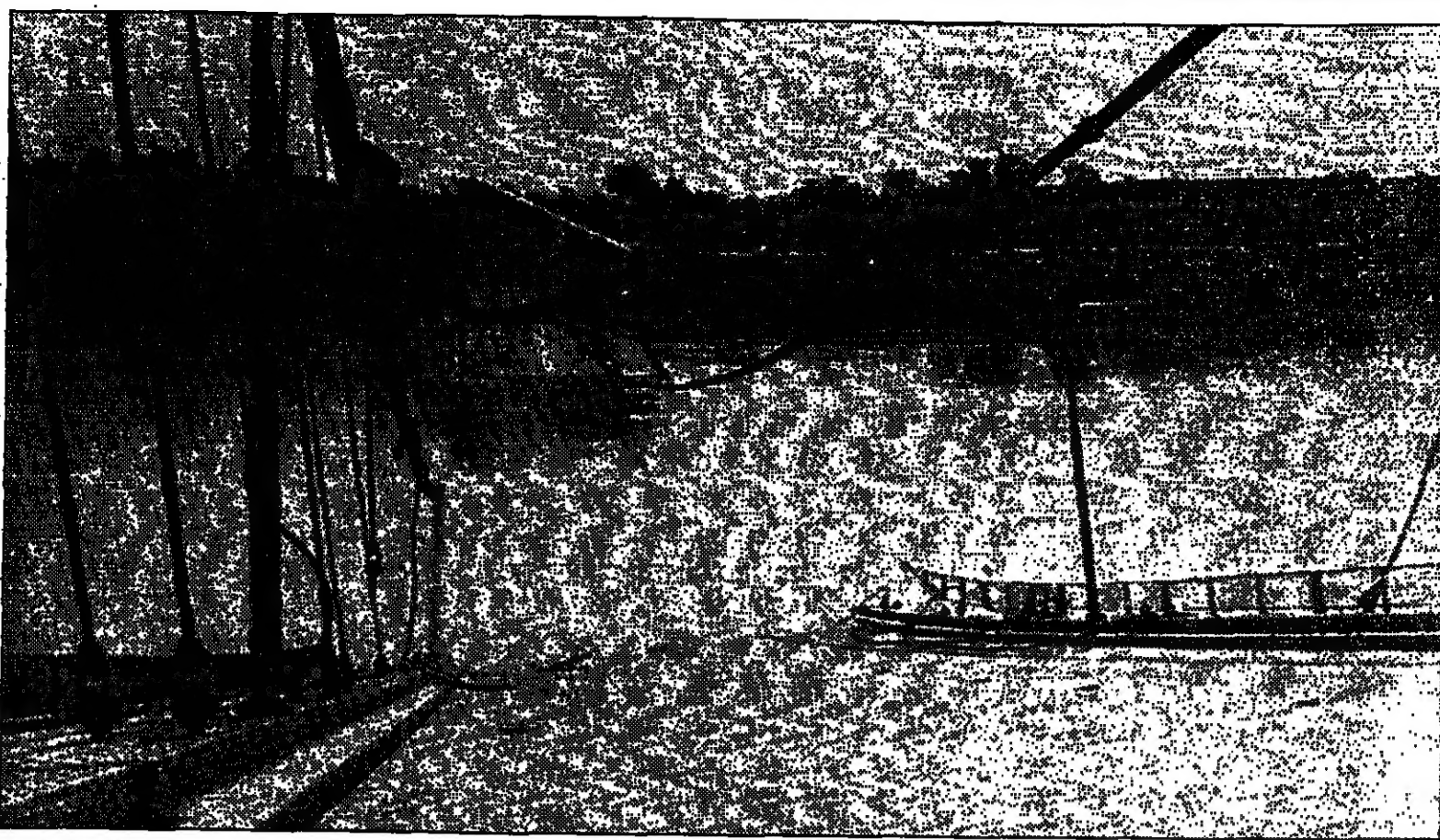
The gradual upsurge in public discontent is being described by American officials as the main reason why the ruling Revolutionary Command Council has indicated a willingness to contemplate withdrawing from Kuwait.

Although the United States has a motive for spreading stories of Iraqi public discontent, the latest accounts are being treated seriously by European diplomats. "It is the logical assumption of how people would react, but evidence about it has until recently been very thin," said one envoy.

The intelligence sources in Saudi Arabia said that anti-regime feeling had hardened in the face of what appeared to most Iraqis an inevitable and costly land war over Kuwait which they would eventually lose. The sources acknowledged that apart from incidents such as the alleged burning of Baath party officials, most of the discontent remains below the surface. Some officials see a parallel with the situation in Romania during the last days of Ceausescu.

Intelligence experts claim that the conduct of the war has increased public scepticism about official Iraqi propaganda, both in relations to allied attacks and to the claimed abilities of the Iraqi forces. Only last weekend papers in Baghdad described Iraq as poised to "water the desert with American soldiers' blood".

If the Soviet diplomatic manoeuvres achieve a quick peace without what Iraq still refers to as "the mother of battles", the intelligence officials expect Saddam and his Baath party to enjoy a brief honeymoon as a result of nationwide relief. But they predict this will soon be followed by increasing public questioning as to the need for such a costly conflict.



Broken link: a newly released picture of the Basrah bridge in Iraq after it was destroyed by allied planes on February 11. In the most recent raids, coalition planes continued their bombardment of Iraqi supply lines, cruise missiles were fired on Baghdad, and up to 30 explosions rocked the capital.

## MILITARY STRATEGY

### Saddam can be defeated without land offensive

By EDWARD LUTTWAK

ONE of the most basic of Roman military principles — *festina lente* (make haste slowly) — fits the moment very well. If the ground forces are now activated to satisfy the urge to finish off this war quickly with one great blow, the outcome is likely to be a prolonged, inconclusive involvement — even if there is a battlefield victory at first. If by contrast we patiently continue the air offensive, there is every reason to believe that the war will end quite soon, and conclusively.

Anonymous American military sources, widely cited in the media, have described the long-planned offensive as "another Cannae" — a massive encirclement of the Iraqi forces in Kuwait whose rapid success and low casualty toll (for US troops) will stifle the world. Such boasting is undignified and premature, to say the least.

Yet there is no reason to doubt that Iraqi forces, already substantially reduced and almost immobilised by allied airpower, could indeed be quickly defeated. For all the heavy hand of censorship, it is now no longer a secret that the decisive action is to be fought by the US Army's armoured and mechanised forces (and one British division) now ready and waiting near the junction of the Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi borders.

Moving northeast, they are to bypass virtually all Iraqi fortifications on their way to the Basra area, thus slicing Kuwait from Iraq without meeting resistance before the heavily-bombarded Republican Guard around Basra.

Because the mass of US marine infantry positioned directly south of Kuwait will not in fact attempt a frontal attack against the minefields, artillery, fire barriers and entrenched troops of the Iraqi fortified zones in Kuwait, early estimates of tens of thousands of American casualties no longer apply.

To be sure, the smaller number of marines afloat would undoubtedly get into the fight, but their amphibious landings on virtually undefended sand banks should not cost many casualties. As for the decisive move by the US Army forces, it should be as low in casualties and as

rapid as the anonymous sources claim. In previous episodes of Middle East desert warfare, armoured forces of superior quality (Rommel versus Arabs) have been able to advance far and fast if they had complete air superiority.

We know that there is a plan for the US Army's entry into Iraq. But is there a plan to get it out again? Unless we intend to march on Baghdad and, if needs be, Mosul to remove Iraq's rulers physically and install new ones, the spectacular advance to cut off Kuwait would have to be followed by a patient wait for the emergence of a "reasonable" Iraqi government that will accept the realities of power.

If, on the other hand, we ourselves create a new government, it would automatically be seen as a US puppet, bound to be overthrown the minute US forces are withdrawn. If, finally, we recoil from all these complications and leave it to the Egyptians, Saudis and Kuwaitis to cope, even the remnants of the Iraqi army

will drive them out in short order. Only Syria and Iran acting jointly could control Iraq.

Edward Luttwak is an American specialist in military strategy.

## MILITARY BRIEFING

### Elite guardsmen 'begin deserting'

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

SOME of Iraq's elite Republican Guard have begun to abandon their units, according to Iraqi deserters from the frontline positions in Kuwait, British sources said yesterday.

There was no evidence of Republican Guard soldiers surrendering to the allies, the sources said. But if the reports were true, it would be the first sign that even the most loyal of President Saddam Hussein's troops were leaving their posts.

The Republican Guard divisions, of at least 120,000 men spread out across southern Iraq close to the Kuwaiti border, have been bombed for four weeks. Allied commanders have found it difficult to assess their morale and combat effectiveness, because they are in well-protected shelters.

However, last week British officials said that one of the eight divisions was believed to be only 50 per cent operational. The allies view the Republican Guard as the greatest threat in a land battle. It is the best equipped and best

trained of Iraq's forces and is being held as a strategic reserve force.

Yesterday the commander of the guard claimed his forces had not sustained serious losses. In a statement published by Baghdad newspapers, Lieutenant-General Iyad Khalifa said: "Our forces have not suffered big losses compared to the huge size of the air raids." He gave no figures to substantiate his claim. He said the low losses were due to "fear of the (allied) pilots, weak training, little experience and bad planning".

In another interview with the Iraqi news agency, Iza, he said: "The Republican Guard have succeeded in absorbing enemy strikes which have now become something routine and to which we got accustomed."

In Riyadh, a British military spokesman said that RAF planes yesterday hit a bridge over the Euphrates river in central Iraq and two airfields.

Diary, page 14

## KUWAIT

### Bitter fight for city expected

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN RUWEISHED, JORDAN AND RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ALLIED forces preparing an amphibious assault on Kuwait will face house-to-house combat with a well-prepared Iraqi garrison when they attempt to recapture Kuwait City.

According to refugees who arrived at Ruweished from Kuwait and Iraq, almost no civilians are left in the city. They said that Iraqi soldiers had taken over many residential blocks of flats and high-rise offices.

Edna Cabano, a Filipino domestic servant who left Kuwait on Sunday on a harrowing bus journey through some of the most heavily-bombed areas of the war, said that air attacks had left the city without electricity or running water and that fuel and food were scarce.

"Anyone who can get out is leaving. There are almost no civilians left, only a few Jordanian and Palestinian families," Miss Cabano said. "But the soldiers are everywhere in the buildings."

Military sources believe that, if the battle for the city does take place, it could be a costly operation. Coalition forces would not only have to contend with booby traps and mines, but would also come under intense sniper fire.

Egyptian and Sudanese workers fleeing Iraq said that Iraqi soldiers in Baghdad were also being billeted in residential areas to avoid the allied bombardment.

In London, human rights activists complained yesterday of the difficulties they faced in bringing details of Iraqi atrocities against Kuwaitis to the attention of the world. They fear that with attention focused on the war and the Soviet peace initiative, the plight of the Kuwaitis is in danger of being forgotten.

As graphic details of alleged killings and atrocities by Iraqi soldiers were given at a press conference in Westminster, Sir Bernard Braine, the father of the House, said: "We must not forget what the whole grisly business is about. It is the wanton, unprovoked aggression of a brutal dictator against a small neighbouring state."

Dead Abdullah, of the Association for Free Kuwait, said that a great difficulty in bringing atrocities to the attention of the world had been the absence since August 2 of any media coverage from inside Kuwait.

Witnesses to alleged atrocities gave details at a meeting of the parliamentary all-party human rights group. Others gave details of atrocities they had been told about, including multiple rape, sexual molestation, looting, beatings and religious persecution.

Andrew Maynard, a bank employee in Kuwait who left in December, described the killing of five members of one family in September. Another Briton, Christopher Bell, saw the summary execution of a young Kuwaiti. A Kuwaiti doctor told of torture his brother had witnessed.



Sir Bernard: blame lies with 'wanton aggression'

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## SAUDI ARABIA

### Staffords given a Kipling salute

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON WITH THE 7TH ARMoured BRIGADE

WITH a muffled tramp of boots on thick sand, the men of the Staffordshire Regiment marched in from their scattered desert positions to form a hollow square around one of their Warrior armoured fighting vehicles. Called the "Ferozeshah", after the Stafford's proudest battle honour, it flew their green-and-gold regimental banner from the radio antenna.

As the sun beat down, section after section took up their place to await the arrival of Brigadier Patrick Cordingley, commander of the 7th Armoured Brigade, and hear his final message to his only infantry contingent before the expected allied ground assault begins.

It is reasonable to assume that some desperate fighting lies ahead for the Staffords when the Iraqi front line is attacked, and on every count they seem ready for it. Good infantrymen look distinct, if only because hard training and the gear on their backs produces a certain swagger that reflects their role at the cutting edge of battle.

When Brigadier Cordingley's Jeep rolled up, the men were called briefly to attention, then he scrambled on to the top of a Warrior, followed by the

colonel of the Staffords, Charles Rogers. With dust devils skittering over the sand beyond us, Brigadier Cordingley whipped off his battered beret, glanced one last time at his notes and invited those who wished to sit down. The brigadier's preferred style of address is anything but florid, and his talk to the Staffords was something like a chat with old friends. He started with a sty aside about the regiment's well-earned reputation for unruly behaviour in the small towns of Germany, then moved quietly to the more serious business at hand.

What lies ahead, he said, would probably be "noisy, frightening and, I suspect, chaotic", with a strong likelihood of the Iraqis using some, perhaps all, of their arsenal of chemical and biological weapons. "I know that you have been training for just such conditions, and like you, I have total confidence in the superiority of our protective kit," Brigadier Cordingley continued. "I have not a shadow of doubt that the Staffords are up to their task. We are a family in this brigade, having lived and trained together for so long, and that special bond is going to give us an enormous advantage."

It was true, he conceded, that losses hurt a tight-knit group more grievously, but then "with boldness and aggression, we won't be taking casualties, only Iraqi prisoners".

He took pains to remind the Staffords that they are here to help overthrow "an evil regime" that has earned the enmity of the civilised world. "The thoughts and prayers of our country are behind you and with you constantly in this."

The only mention of glory was a reference to Winston Churchill's remarks about the original Desert Rats and their "glorious pilgrimage of arms during the second world war. 'I won't inflict a complete poem on you, because I know the Staffords are not too hot on that one. I offer you a few lines from Rudyard Kipling,' the brigadier concluded, reading from a book. Then the regiment came to attention again, raising more puffs of dust, and Brigadier Cordingley clambered nimbly off the Warrior. To an outsider, he had carried the occasion off more or less perfectly.

War poetry, page 18

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CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES: 3rd MAY 1991.



# The cruelty of a useless warning among the hoax calls

By PAUL WILKINSON

THE codeword used by the IRA to alert the authorities to the Victoria station bomb on Monday was useless, police said yesterday. Not only has the IRA not used codewords in warnings issued on the mainland for the past 10 years, but the word was different from any previously used.

The warning was among a score of hoax calls received after the Paddington explosion three hours earlier. Some of those included what the callers said were codewords. Scotland Yard said yesterday: "No codeword exists that would have alerted us to this call in

particular. The caller gave what he claimed was a codeword. It is not unusual for hoaxes to give what they claim are codewords."

Such words are a regular feature of bomb warnings in Northern Ireland by the IRA and other extremist groups, but have fallen into disuse on the mainland. The main reason is that since the Harrods bomb of 1983 the IRA has switched its tactics from indiscriminate bombings of public places to attacks on military or political targets where a warning would negate their attempt to murder. Also, media coverage of at least one IRA bomb trial has

included the code used, leading to hoaxes.

Monday's warning illustrates the dilemma facing the security forces when a wave of attacks begins. There is no prior discussion between police and bomber of what would be an acceptable codeword. It is only after a code has been used that it can indicate the veracity of subsequent calls.

Professor Paul Wilkinson, a terrorism expert, believes that coded warnings are in themselves "a cruel hoax" perpetrated by the IRA.

"They have never managed to get it right in all the years they have

been bombing," he said. "They have no idea of the right person to give the warning to, who has the authority to order immediate evacuations, and there is never enough time allowed for people to get out safely. Often, because of the vagueness of the warning, people are actually put in further danger by moving close to where the device has been placed."

"It gives the IRA a way of salvaging their conscience when people die, and also the propaganda advantage of saying the security forces did not act quickly enough. The only way they can really say they do not want to take

life is not to place the bombs in the first place."

An emergency procedure exists at most places likely to receive warnings from bombers. They include press and broadcasting organisations and the switchboards of high-profile public companies and organisations. Some have recorders that are switched on immediately the call begins. The machine is sealed to prevent tampering before police can listen to the call. Once the call is over the recipient must dial 999 and pass the message to the police.

On Monday, the call went to London Transport's information

office switchboard. A man with an Irish accent used a codeword before telling the telephonist to write down the message: "We are the Irish Republican Army. Bombs to go off in all mainline stations in 45 minutes." The telephonist dialled 999 immediately. Officers from Scotland Yard later interviewed her and told her not to divulge the code.

London Transport said: "We have a 24-hour travel information service that is probably London's second best-known telephone number after Scotland Yard. It has been the same number for over 50 years and is open 24 hours a day."

## More bombs might lead to abolition of rail police

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

ANY further IRA attacks against rail passengers are likely to reopen the debate about whether the British Transport Police should be merged into Britain's mainstream police structure, security experts said yesterday.

Although few police officers are prepared, even privately, to criticise the decision by the British Transport Police (BTP) not to close immediately all of London's mainline stations after receiving an IRA bomb warning on Monday, many believe that further attacks at railway stations will force ministers to consider splitting the specialist force, which has a unique system of funding and accountability.

Whereas the 43 so-called county police forces in England and Wales are funded by the Home Office and local

BR executive. The committee has only one member not linked to British Rail or London Underground.

BTP, which is the size of an average county force, has efficiency levels that are now regarded as about average, after concerted efforts to devolve responsibility to sub-divisional managers, to transfer many posts from officers to civilians and to tackle crimes such as muggings and sexual attacks.

Total reported offences on railways and the Underground fell by 2 per cent in 1989 and are believed to have dropped by another 3 per cent last year.

The improvements in efficiency achieved in recent years have quietened, rather than ended, debate about whether the force should be absorbed into the county system. Several senior police officers told *The Times* yesterday that they considered it inevitable that a merger would occur at some stage and that terrorism — as in the case of the now defunct British Airports Authority Constabulary — would probably be the spur for such a move.

One former chief constable of a county force said: "The significant point is what happened to the airports police in the mid-1970s when terrorists began targeting airports and airlines."

Within a few years, the government had handed the policing of Heathrow to the Met, of Gatwick to Sussex and Manchester airport to the Greater Manchester Constabulary. He believed that the BTP should be split up at the earliest opportunity.



O'Brien: unique funding for transport police

authorities, the BTP is financed entirely by British Rail and London Underground, an arrangement felt by some observers to undermine its independence. More fundamentally, officers in county forces are crown servants, while BTP's constables are employees.

The BTP, which has primary responsibility for policing the railway network in England, Scotland and Wales, is one of about half a dozen specialist police forces, ranging from the tiny Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary and the Royal Parks Constabulary to the Ministry of Defence Police, which has 3,767 officers.

Organised on a national basis, the BTP has 2,027 constables and 337 civilian staff. It is led by Desmond O'Brien, an Ulsterman formerly with the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Greater Manchester Police. He is responsible to a governing committee chaired by John Edmonds, a senior

Commuter problems, page 1



Moment of bravery: comforted by detective constable Kate Sibley, Jane Corner talks of her husband, David, killed by the IRA on Monday

## 'He didn't wake us. We didn't have a chance to say goodbye'

By ALAN HAMILTON

THE cruelty does not end with the dying. Jane Corner, whose husband David perished instantly in the Victoria station bombing on Monday, agreed to give a press conference at Scotland Yard yesterday afternoon, in the hope that it would deter the press from maintaining a vigil on her doorstep.

Dressed in a mustard blouse and black skirt, with a paper tissue tucked in her sleeve, Mrs Corner faced the barrage of cameras and microphones, and the questions of reporters uncomfortable even in their detachment, with an enviable composure but in a voice at times barely audible. Detective Constable Kate Sibley helped her through the ordeal.

She was asked what sort of man her husband had been. "He used to be alive," she answered, adding that he had been very involved in their local church at Thornton Heath, south London. Neither his wife nor their 16-month-

old son, Adam, had seen him that morning before he left home to travel to Victoria and out to Ashford to attend a meeting. "He left without waking us up. We didn't have a chance to say goodbye."

Terrorism had impinged on their lives, because it had entered their prayers since the beginning of the Gulf war, Mrs Corner said. Her strong Christian faith was a great support to her at her moment of ultimate tragedy.

"I don't really feel much about the people who did it. I feel sad that my husband has gone. But I would like them to be caught," she said. "My husband would have found it in his heart to forgive these people. I am just glad nobody else was killed."

Mr Corner, aged 36, a training officer with the Department of Employment, was a churchwarden and musical director of the church band. His widow intends to

treasure the tapes of the band in rehearsal under his baton. A family friend is also collecting newspapers with coverage of the blast, so that their son will know in future years exactly why he is fatherless.

A reporter asked a silly question about Mr Corner enjoying wheeling his son in his pushchair. "Yes, he did. That is what fathers tend to do," Mrs Corner said, in the one brief moment when her patience almost failed. She had been preparing to go out when she heard news of the explosion on the radio, and later received a telephone call to attend hospital.

"I hope this is what you wanted me to do. I would be very grateful if you could give us a bit of a break; it's very difficult at the moment," Mrs Corner said, before leaving, to return to her private thoughts, and to a life shattered by murderers who knew not their victim, nor cared.



Happy father: in this family picture David Corner holds his son, Adam, in his arms

## Nature's threat to healthy eating

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

IF THE mushroom were to be discovered today, it would be condemned as a health hazard and a threat to wildlife, according to British scientists and industrialists.

The case against the mushroom would be a re-run of the controversy about Alar, the apple ripening spray, they say. Tests found apples and juice containing the chemical hydrazine at four parts per billion when American government safety limits are 20 parts per billion. Mushrooms, however, contain levels of hydrazine nearly 125 times as high as the juice from sprayed apples.

The spray was withdrawn after a public outcry, but mushrooms are still freely available.

Scientists, industrialists and local authority officials are meeting in London today to debate growing public fears over the use of herbicides. The latest chemicals under attack are the triazines — simazine and atrazine — which have been emerging in drinking water and have been linked with cancer.

Monsanto, the chemicals company sponsoring the conference, will be promoting its new glyphosate products. These new herbicides are claimed to break down rapidly into harmless byproducts and, by sticking to soil, do not leak into water. Some experts hope that the new herbicides, although more costly, might allay public concern. Others claim that the old weedkillers,

when used carefully, were less hazardous than their image. While the anti-pesticide lobby is calling for wholesale bans on pesticides, some researchers have decided to confront what they claim are the persisting myths surrounding their use.

Professor Bruce Ames, a leading cancer expert at the University of California at Berkeley, says that to fight attack from insects or fungus plants produce natural defence chemicals, some of which have been found to cause cancer when tested on rats. He has calculated that the average American eats about 10,000 times more natural pesticides than man-made ones. At least 27, found in such foods as parsnips, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, celery and honey, exceed US government safety limits.

Unlike man-made chemicals, which are thoroughly tested before sale, many of the natural chemicals remain a mystery. Scientists at the Agricultural and Food Research Council's institute of food research have launched studies to determine the levels and possible risks of plant defence chemicals in many crops.

Dr Roger Fenwick, of the institute, said that as the level of industrial pesticides fell further these naturally occurring compounds could increase as crops, denied the protection of man-made chemicals, had to fend for themselves more and more."

## Fugitive hides under bed to dodge raid next door

By DAVID YOUNG

AN escaped prisoner lay quietly under a bed yesterday as armed police stormed the house next door. He then waited until the police operation to recapture him in the Kent village of Upchurch had ended.

He was found by the woman who lives in the house more than five hours after the raid, when the officers had packed up their guns and the 60 villagers who had been evacuated were allowed home. He was caught after jumping from the kitchen window.

Police are investigating how Simon Bowman, aged 25, who was serving a 10-year sentence for firearms offences and conspiracy to rob, climbed undetected through the attic into the next-door house, which had been used for two days by officers monitoring the premises they knew he was in.

Police arrested Bowman after storming the house occupied by a former girlfriend, and finding no sign of the man they had been told was armed.

After the fruitless raid yesterday morning Assistant Chief Constable Ian Johnston suggested that Bowman was not even in the village, though at that moment he was only feet away.

He was arrested as police began to pack up their high-

tech equipment including heat seeking devices and sensitive microphones. The armed police had gone and a lone officer was about to mount guard outside the girlfriend's house.

Her neighbour Linda Bennett found him under a bed late in the afternoon. Josephine Baldock, who was comforting Mrs Bennett, said: "She is a terrible state. She has suffered an awful shock finding that man under her bed."

Police armed with shotguns, rifles and handguns had cordoned off the area on Sunday night and evacuated the 60 villagers living in the area after receiving information that Bowman was in the home of his girlfriend Lisa Busley.

She is now on police bail after being questioned after she left the house on Sunday evening.

Police puzzled waiting reporters when they moved back the blue plastic police lines three times each time enlarging the "concealment area" when everyone was expecting them to close in.

The order was given to storm the building after trained negotiators had failed to make contact with anyone in the house, either by loud-hailer or telephone.

A police spokesman said after the raid: "We are confident Bowman was in the house at the start of the siege,

but he has somehow managed to escape. Because of information received, we had every reason to believe that Simon Bowman was in the premises."

Most of the evacuated villagers moved in with relatives, but eight were given temporary accommodation in the village hall and a police listening squad moved in next-door.

Bowman has already earned himself a reputation as a Houdini by escaping from Durham Prison on New Year's Eve by wriggling through bars at the prison. Police have since recaptured three other men who escaped at the same time.

His apparent escape yesterday was the second time he had eluded police marksmen. Last month he fled from Darlington by taxi minutes before armed police stormed a house he had been reported to be in.

Bowman, from Washington, Tyne and Wear, had escaped on New Year's Eve from Durham Jail with three others. Two were recaptured soon afterwards and the third was found after armed police surrounded a house in Darlington on January 25.

Bowman was not there but as police moved to surround another house in the area he escaped.

He was arrested as police began to pack up their high-

## Freeze on pay rises at Stock Exchange

By TIM JONES

EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

MORE than 2,000 employees of the Council of the International Stock Exchange have had their pay frozen for six months. It affects every employee, including executives.

The move is the latest and most worrying indication of Britain's reducing economic base and has been blamed on a significant downturn in business at one of the pillars of Britain's monetary system.

The 2,000 employees would normally have expected performance related pay rises averaging at least 6 per cent from March but have been told they will get nothing until at least September.

An increasing number of firms are now introducing pay freezes or rises below the inflation rate in order to survive. Earlier this week Thomas Cook, a subsidiary of Midland Bank, announced it was to implement pay cuts of up to 10 per cent for its 7,500 British employees.

Employees at Philips Components have also been told the company is introducing a four-month "no negotiations" policy, while employees of Tolman Holdings, Britain's biggest car transporter company, have also agreed to pay cuts of up to 25 per cent.

Leaders of the BIFU bank union yesterday claimed that senior managers at Barclays Bank had been unable to confirm that Sir John Quinston, its chairman, planned to shed 17,000 jobs in the next five years. At yesterday's pay talks, Barclays management rejected the union's 14 per cent wage claim and stuck to its offer of 7 per cent.

Harrod's losses, page 23

## Producer to join Delfont venture

Cameron Mackintosh, the West End producer responsible for *Miss Saigon*, *Phantom of the Opera* and *Les Misérables*, is moving into theatre ownership (Simon Tait writes). He is joining Lord Delfont, the veteran impresario, in a new company set up to operate the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward theatres in the West End.

The two theatres, together worth £12.5 million, are owned by Lord Delfont's company First Leisure. A new company, First Leisure Corporation, has been formed with Mr Mackintosh acquiring a 20 per cent interest of the new company, with an option of acquiring a further 30 per cent within two years.

## Farm profits fall

Almost two thirds of farmers reported lower profits last year and about 14 per cent would consider selling up if incomes fell further, according to a survey by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Slightly more than half of those polled believed that their prospects would worsen this year. Farmers cited low product prices and high interest rates among their main concerns.

## School blacklist

A government blacklist of school staff dismissed for misconduct is to include non-teaching staff at independent schools in order to minimise the risk of child abuse. Proprietors of such schools will have to report the dismissal of any member of staff. Until now, independent schools have had to report only the dismissal, or resignation to avoid dismissal, of teachers.

## Editor goes

Robin Morgan has been asked to resign as editor of *The Sunday Express*, which lost one million readers last year. Henry Macrony, executive editor, will take over until a replacement is chosen. The decision by Express Newspapers' board, on which the company's editors sit, is understood to have come as a surprise to Mr Morgan, aged 37, who took over the editorship in July 1989.

## Cab ruling

A woman who applied for a job as a taxi driver was told she could drive at night only if she paid an indemnity fee to cover damage to the cab, a Liverpool industrial tribunal was told yesterday. Anne Cullen, aged 38, of Crosby, was told Intacabs did not have women driving at night but the same conditions were imposed on a man. The tribunal ruled that she had been discriminated against.

## PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNTS

With effect from close of business on 1 March the maximum rate of interest charged on Personal and Student Current Accounts overdrawn without prior agreement will be increased to 29% per annum.

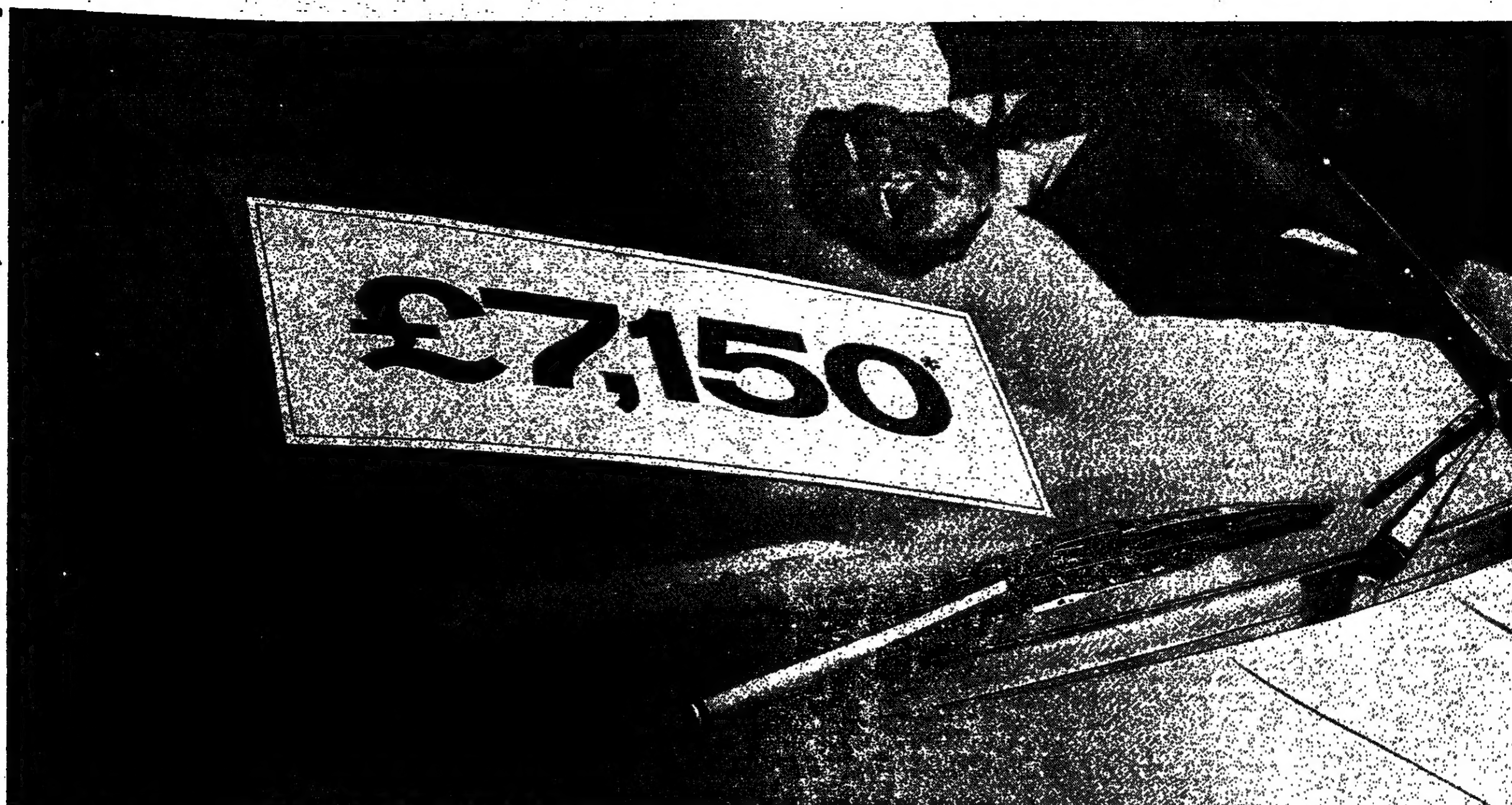


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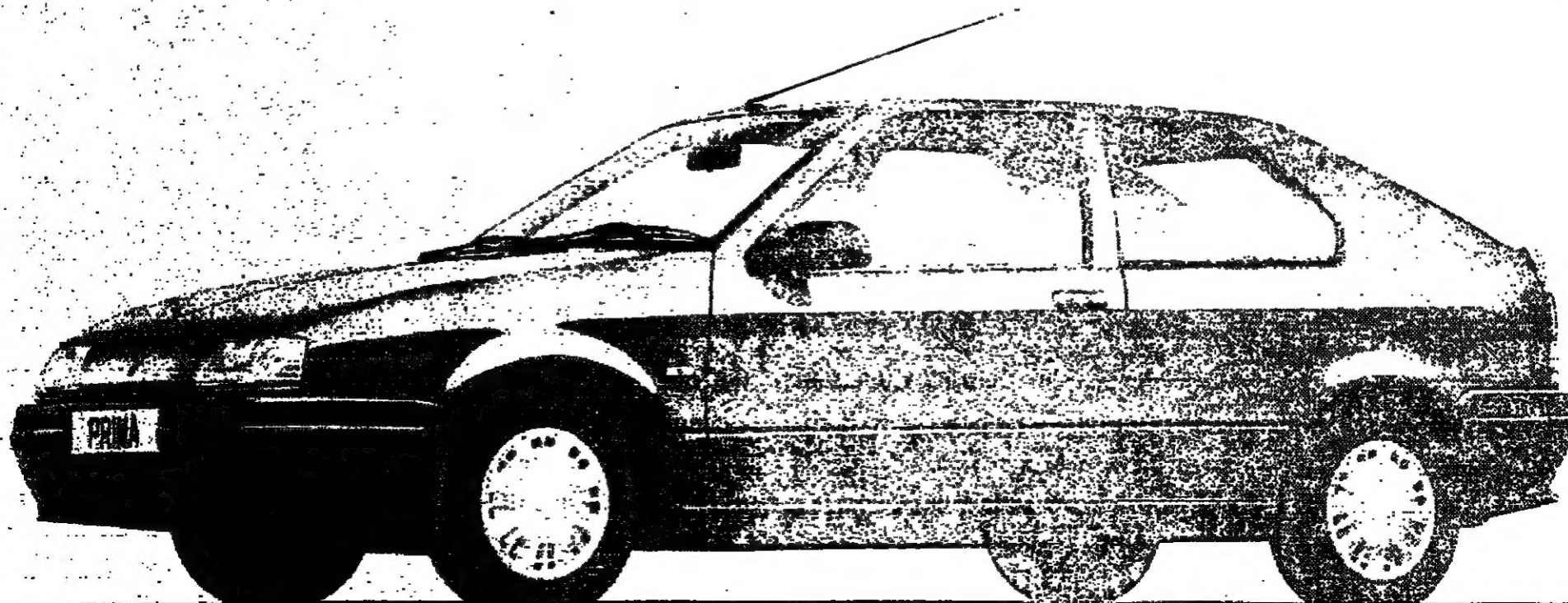
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# 15,000 jobs in manufactures 'being lost every month'

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

**MANUFACTURING** employment in Britain will fall below five million this month for the first time this century, the Labour party said yesterday.

Gordon Brown, Labour's trade spokesman, said yesterday that manufacturing jobs are now being lost at the rate of 15,000 a month and, according to a new region-by-region survey by Labour, a total of two million jobs had been lost in manufacturing industries since the Conservative government came into office.

In the West Midlands there had been a 36 per cent fall since 1979 in manufacturing employment. In the Southeast the figures were 34 per cent, in the North there had been a 32 per cent fall and in the Northwest the figure was 30 per cent.

Mr Brown said: "Now that manufacturing investment is falling in Britain by 15 per cent, the steepest fall for years, it is clear that Britain faces a permanent loss of manufacturing capacity as a result of the recession, ensuring that British manufacturing is smaller in size not just than those of Germany, France and Italy but of countries as small as countries like Brazil."

Labour will publish a document next week setting out the party's policies for manufacturing industry. In an Opposition debate on the subject in the Commons last night Mr Brown called for a four-point programme which he said was essential to the future size and success of the manufacturing sector.

He added that there must be a further cut in interest rates and a Budget on March 19 that included investment incentives for manufacturing industry, especially for new technology. In addition, the Labour spokesman called for moves to boost industrial training and technology and for balanced economic growth fostered by a modern regional policy.

As the government extends its lead in national opinion polls Labour is increasingly seeking to focus attention on the Conser-

vative economic record. Last night's debate marked the third week in succession during which Labour has used debates to focus on aspects of the recession which it insists is a British-made product fashioned in Downing Street and peculiar to the UK.

Complaining that the trade and industry department had become the "do-nothing department", Mr Brown said that Britain was now the only European country simultaneously cutting both the industrial and training budgets. It was the logical conclusion of the government's policies that the only expanded item in the departmental budget produced last week by the department, he said, was the provision for the insolvency service.



Eye to eye: The health minister, Virginia Bottomley, trying on spectacles in London yesterday to launch a free sight tests campaign

## Advisers who have ambitions of their own

By RICHARD FORD  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

**TWENTY-two** special advisers have been appointed throughout Whitehall to help ministers as political aides at the heart of their departments. Almost every member of the cabinet has a special adviser and in the larger departments they are being appointed to help junior ministers.

Cliff Grantham started work in the Home Office this week as an adviser to John Patten and Angela Rumbold who are both ministers of state. He took over from John Taylor, who left the department on his selection as Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate for Cheltenham. In Whitehall, it is expected that additional special advisers will be appointed at other departments, including the Treasury and the trade and industry department.

Like other special advisers, Mr Grantham knows how Whitehall

operates, having worked for a Westminster-based political consultancy and with Conservative backbench MPs. Unlike many, he does not have a background steeped in the ancient universities and the research department of Conservative Central Office. Mr Grantham, aged 29, took a degree in politics at Hull University and trained initially as a journalist.

As well as being a channel of communication between a minister and his party, special advisers can provide political and expert advice. They can advise on non-departmental matters that are going to cabinet, help with presenting policy — and the minister — and offer policy options additional to those prepared by the career civil servants.

David Lidington, aged 34, the Cambridge-educated special adviser to Douglas Hurd until he became prospective parliamentary candidate for Aylesbury, said: "Advisers are important in

reminding ministers that they need to watch how they present their policies to the domestic audience and to ensure that they do not become submerged in a department's own priorities."

How much influence they wield over policy is impossible to estimate and depends on their relationship with the minister. Career civil servants, special advisers say, keep a close eye on the relationship and exploit for their own advantage any sign of a minister's losing confidence in his adviser. An adviser's influence also depends on what role the minister is prepared to give him or her. One said: "Some ministers want little more than a public relations merchant to advise them on how they look on television; others want them to write the party political speeches that civil servants do not do. But there are those who want advice on policy."

Special advisers are paid civil servants but their appointments

are political and must be approved by the prime minister. Their background is often similar: Oxford or Cambridge and experience in Conservative central office. Some admit privately that a clique of old boy network advisers has developed. The advisers even meet in the Cabinet Office at the same time as the cabinet meets each Thursday.

Defenders of the system argue that it is inevitable that such a small group of people should become a clique. "Of course we are a clique. We should all work together, ensuring that the government's policies get over to the public. Special advisers must remember that they are working to ensure the re-election of the Conservative government," one adviser said.

At the weekly meetings, conversation inevitably turns on occasion to the quest for a safe Tory seat. Charles Hendry, former special adviser to Tony Newton, the social security sec-

retary, has been selected as prospective parliamentary candidate for High Peak and Judith Chaplin, special adviser to John Major when he was chancellor, has been chosen for the safe seat of Newbury.

Edward Bickham, aged 34, who has returned to Whitehall for his second period as a special adviser to Douglas Hurd, is also looking for a safe seat. One of several advisers to have been picked from the Conservative research department, he served with James Prior at the Northern Ireland Office and remained with his successor, Douglas Hurd, at Stormont and the Home Office. He left to become director of corporate affairs at BSB, returning to work in Whitehall four weeks ago.

Others are not sure about their future. One adviser said: "One attraction of the job is that you can examine the vicissitudes of political life and see whether it is what you want."



## Decision on tank order is delayed

The government has delayed a decision whether to order the Challenger II main battle tank to replace the ageing Chieftain. Alan Clark, the defence procurement minister, told MPs during question time that it would not be realistic to take such a decision at present and it was sensible to defer it.

He made clear that the government would be watching the performance of rivals to the Vickers-built Challenger in the Gulf and it would not be prudent to make any decision until after the Gulf war.

## £3bn war cost

The government expects more financial help from other countries towards the cost of the Gulf war, Tom King, defence secretary, said at question time. He said that the Japanese government had been to show its appreciation. Allied and other nations had so far promised £1.25 billion while support from the host nations was worth £200 million. The government expected the eventual cost of the war to Britain to be £3 billion.

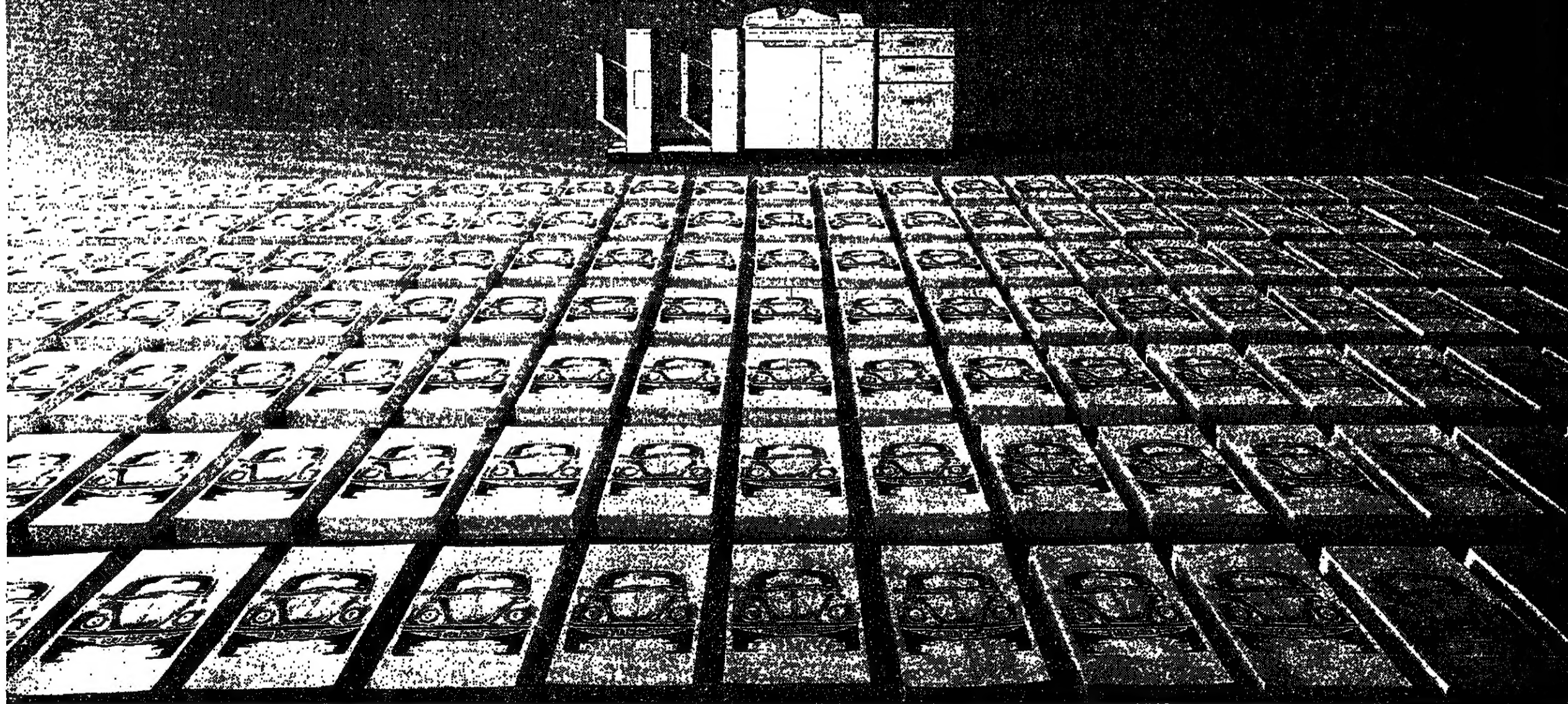
## Two new peers

Two new peers were introduced in the House of Lords. Sir Hector Laing, the industrialist and former adviser to Margaret Thatcher, was introduced as Lord Laing, and P.D. James, the thriller writer, was introduced as Lady James of Holland Park.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Trade and industry, Criminal Justice bill, report, first day. Lords (2.30): Debates on no-fault compensation for medical injuries and on the performing arts.

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# Ministers are in fever of indecision, MPs told

By PETER MULLIGAN AND JOHN WINDER

THE government was accused yesterday by Bryan Gould, shadow environment secretary, of being in a fever of indecision over its poll tax review. In a Commons debate he ridiculed as a "twin tax torture" proposals disclosed in *The Times* for reform involving a charge on floor space with a personal premium included.

Michael Heseltine, environment secretary, said the review had been under way for just a few weeks and it was unrealistic to assume that the government would come to conclusions about so complex a matter in so short a time.

He made the expected announcement that service personnel posted in the Gulf would not have to pay poll tax and that compensation would be paid to local authorities whose income was badly affected by this concession.

Mr Gould moved a motion calling on the government to introduce legislation to abolish the poll tax and he called on Tory MPs for their support. "Disenchantment with the poll tax now runs wide and deep in the Tory party," he described Mr Heseltine as the most notorious of the Tory poll tax dissidents but there could be no doubt where he stood now. "He stands in a fever of indecision. He is assailed by contradictory advice from all sides. He seems to lack the political will or the political skill to persuade his colleagues that any single one of his ideas could conceivably

work." Mr Heseltine, he added, would like to stand for abolition of the poll tax, but where he stood was a good deal less comfortable — usually on his head and with alarming frequency.

The environment secretary had accepted that the transitional relief scheme for the tax was flawed by being based on invented figures. Yet his revised community charge reduction scheme was flawed in the same way.

"Many thousands of people who have been led to believe that they will benefit from that scheme will find that they are excluded."

"They will find as the real figures become apparent — and in some cases they are nearly £100 per head higher than that assumed figure — that every penny they will have to pay themselves."

Their anger and sense of injustice would, this time, be felt even more keenly because of their raised and then dashed expectations. "Many of them will feel that they have been taken for a ride by the secretary of state and his government."

Mr Gould continued: "He falls far short of the action he promised when he was seeking the Tory party leadership. He is bogged down in a review whose purpose and timing has become shrouded in mystery."

Any solution which retained the poll tax would be unacceptable, not least to scores of Tory MPs. Turning

to the proposals disclosed in *The Times*, Mr Gould said their main purpose was to meet the demands of Tory ideologues fighting to the death to maintain the principle of the poll tax.

He characterised it as a new property tax added to a new poll tax or head tax. The problems would be multiplied many times over. The proposal was shot through with anomalies. Floor space was the crudest measure and bore little relationship to the ability to pay.

"It is two taxes dressed up as one. A twin tax torture," he said. "It is a head tax and a floor tax rolled into one: a catch you at both ends tax; a top and toe tax. It counts the number of bedrooms you have in the house, and then adds in the number of people who eat breakfast: a bed and breakfast tax."

The Labour motion provided the opportunity for Tory MPs who had openly expressed or secretly harboured hostility to the poll tax to make sure Mr Heseltine's hand was strengthened and that a clear message was sent to the cabinet.

Mr Heseltine said that service personnel and associated civilians posted to the Gulf

should not have to pay the personal community charge during their posting. He welcomed Opposition support for any necessary legislation. The concession did not apply to those engaged in normal pursuit of their careers as merchant seamen.

"We are dealing with those involved in the Gulf endeavour and we have to ring-fence those arrangements."

He was also concerned with the situation of local authorities for which servicemen represented a significant proportion of their charge-payers. The government had therefore produced a scheme to provide grants to those authorities most affected to compensate them for loss of income.

He was the first to recognise that as the community charge reduction scheme he had announced some time ago had to take into account the level of community charge set for next year, it was not possible in advance of that to be precise as to the exact quantification of benefit that would fall to individual charge-payers in each local authority.

In gross terms, about £1.7 billion would go to about 18 million people.

Leading article, page 15



Gould ridiculed Heseltine's "twin tax torture"

## Farming cuts on the way

THE taxpayer was getting a poor deal out of Europe's common agriculture policy (CAP) and farmers would have to accept cuts in their prices in order to curb budgetary costs, John Gummer, agriculture minister, told the Commons agriculture select committee yesterday (Michael Hornsby writes).

Mr Gummer said that the 30 per cent overall cut in subsidies proposed by the EC during the stalled Gatt talks last December were "at the edge" of what the farming community could reasonably be expected to accept.

He believed that UK farmers could survive a 30 per cent cut in subsidies, but it would have to be applied equally to all farmers in the EC. The proposals by Raymond MacSharry, the agriculture commissioner, were unacceptable because they would place the main burden of the cuts on the most efficient farmers.

Mr Gummer, pressed by the committee to say how he would like to see the CAP developing, said that financial assistance should be available to encourage farmers who could not compete either to amalgamate their holdings to form larger units or to accept early retirement. He would also like to see increased subsidies to hill farmers.

## S Africa link backed

By JOHN WINDER

THE time has come to restore sporting links with South Africa in the areas where there has been proper integration of sport within the republic, John Major said at questions.

"That is a matter I have discussed with other Commonwealth leaders, and I hope to take it forward."

John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton North, who has long urged restoration of sporting links, asked if Mr Major had been encouraged by last weekend's meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers "which virtually saw the beginning of the end of the infamous Gleneagles agreement? Will he take further initiatives to restore British-South African sporting relations?"

He said that in "these terrible times" one thing that had given much pleasure to many people, particularly our troops in the Gulf, had been last Saturday's comprehensive English rugby victory. "We should begin to think about providing them with real opposition, which can now only come from South Africa."

The prime minister said that he was not sure that Scottish troops would agree about the rugby international.

## Property tax seems to be likely answer

By TONY TRAVERS

A PROPERTY tax appears to be emerging as the government's favoured replacement for the doomed community charge. Despite efforts by civil servants to find something new, ministers are being forced back into the familiar territory of a property-based income source for local government.

The ministerial review team are unlikely — and this is no criticism — to have turned up much that has not been examined before. After years of search for a new way of paying for local government, it would have been surprising if officials had now been able to produce an effective and previously unconsidered option.

Having got back more or less to where they had started, ministers are now trying to find a way of making a new property tax look a bit less unpalatable. In recent days, a number of ideas have been floated in the newspapers.

The first idea seems to be a new basis for the property tax. The old system used rental values as the tax base. Michael Heseltine's replacement could use either the floorspace of a property or its selling price as the basis of calculation. It is unlikely that floorspace alone would be used, as a luxury Belgravia mews cottage would end up paying the same local tax as a glum terraced house in north Paddington. Such a tax base would almost certainly have to be weighed in some way.

By weighting floorspace to take account of local factors, the tax base for each property would almost certainly come close to reflecting the capital values of properties. As a tax base, house prices have the advantage that there is an enormous amount of evidence to be had. Moreover, the price of housing is widely understood and would probably be seen as being a broadly fair indicator.

The second idea floated recently has been the possibility of having bands of valuation for the new local property tax. Instead of each property having its own, possibly unique, value, there might be four or five bands of valuation. Tiny would be in the lowest band, paying perhaps £150 per year, while large mansions might pay £500 or more each.

Banding of the tax base could make it simpler for local authorities to create and maintain. Perhaps 20 or 25 per cent of all properties would fall in

each band, with most people in an area having a pretty good idea of whether or not their own property fell in a particular band.

On the other hand, banding would lead to arguments as to whether apparently similar properties should fall in the upper or lower bands. Also, there would be likely to be big differences between properties in the top band. New kinds of unfairness would be born.

Mr Heseltine's third idea is to have an add-on for each adult within a property. Reports suggest that the householder would be responsible for paying both the new property tax and these additional adult-based payments. At a stroke, the cost of collecting the flat-rate tax would be transferred to householders.

It would be possible to reduce administrative costs still further by making each householder declare how many adults live in their particular property. There could even, as an incentive, be a slight reduction in the householder's own property tax bill for each adult declared.

Ministers have latched on to householder-based collection (and conceivably registration) of a small poll tax as a way of allowing Conservative backbenchers to claim that the "every-one pays" principle of the community charge has been preserved while reducing the prohibitive administrative costs of the community charge.

It appears that the environment department has been rushed by constant pressures from MPs into floating its preliminary ideas. Tory members are embarrassed by being in precisely the same position now that Labour was in last year: their officials are desperately going through a limited range of options in an attempt to find a workable system while the other parties jeer from the sidelines.

If a property tax does emerge as the final choice, with or without a flat-rate add-on, several further questions will then have to be answered.

For a start, will control over business rates be returned to local government? Second, will the new grant system be reformed so as to compensate local authorities that have relatively small tax bases under the new valuation base? Third, would there need to be new transitional arrangements?

The author is a research director at the London School of Economics.

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## 'Local lad' of Wakefield tells of agonising decision over senior post

## Hope chosen to become next Bishop of London

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

DR DAVID Hope, Bishop of Wakefield, was nominated yesterday as the next Bishop of London, the third most senior position in the hierarchy of the Church of England. Dr Hope, who will succeed Dr Graham Leonard, said that the decision to accept the job was one of the most difficult and agonising of his life.

Dr Hope is one of the few men capable of leading one of the church's most divided dioceses through the controversy over women priests, due to be voted on by the General Synod next year. He said that it took him more than a week to decide to accept the post. "I was really very happy in West Yorkshire," he said. "Wakefield is the place where I was born and bred. I was a local lad made good. I had begun to plan forward in the diocese for the decade of evangelism. I am very reluctant to leave all that behind."

He will not be as outspoken an opponent of women priests as Dr Leonard, but he has reservations. He said that technically the question of women priests was being tackled the wrong way round. The church should "plunge in at the deep end" and make a woman bishop first.

He said that he had not decided which way to vote and was determined to maintain unity. "I hope that I shall as bishop be able to remain in communion with all my people. I think there will be a great deal of pain on either side, whichever way the decision goes." He is firmly behind the allied effort in the Gulf. "I have to say as a Christian that I think the resort to war at the end of the day is a failure." But he added: "On the other hand you have to live in the real world. I do believe if you look at the present reasons why we are

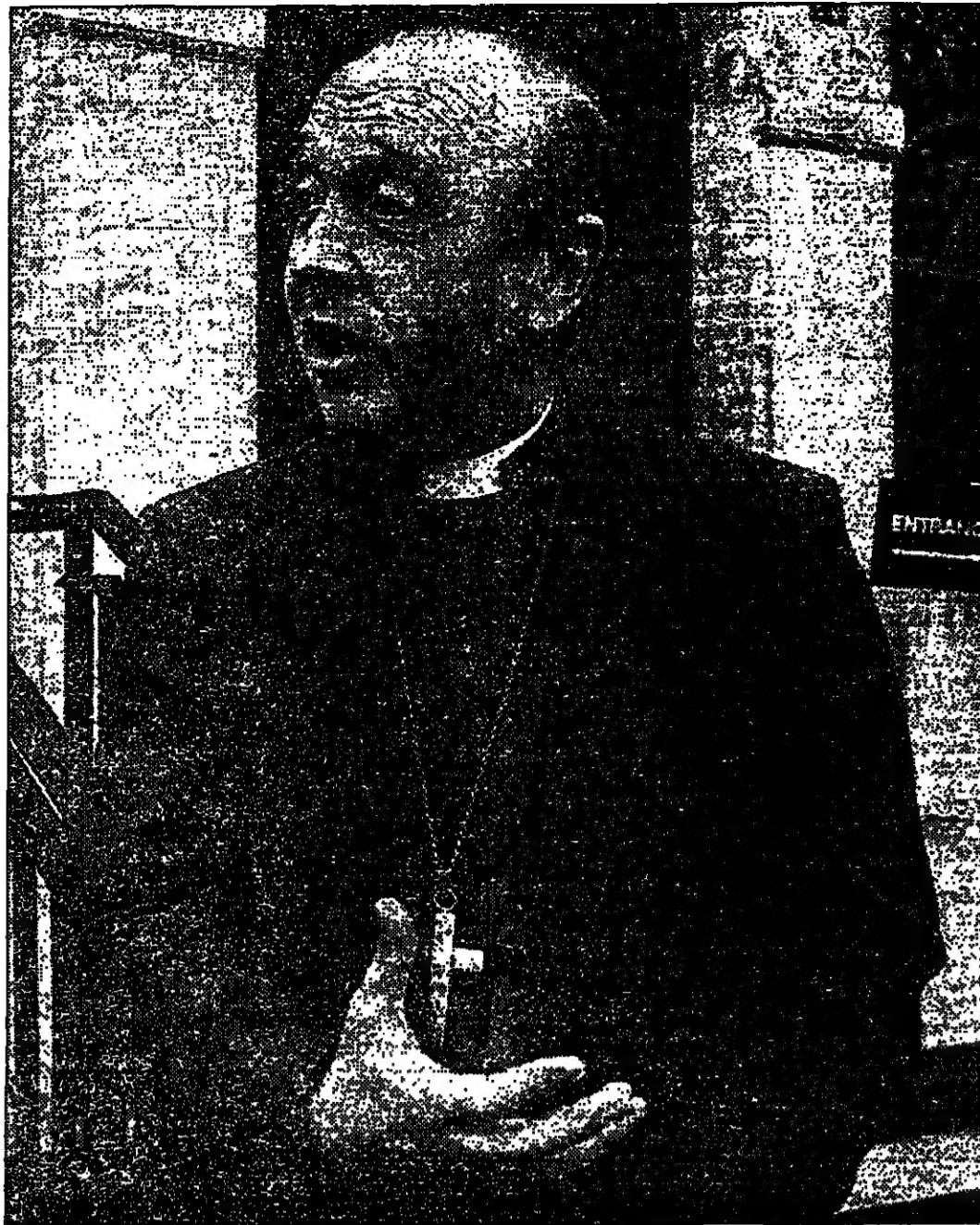
at war, I believe we are involved in a war which is a just war."

Although he will undoubtedly be seen as continuing the strongly catholic tradition of the London diocese, he says that he is not an extremist but a "fairly ordinary Anglican in the catholic tradition". He went to Wakefield from All Saints, in the West End, a leading centre of Anglo-catholic worship in London. Dr Leonard, a leader of Anglo-catholicism, preached at his consecration in York Minster in October 1985. Dr Hope said: "I have a high regard for the evangelical point of view. In many places the charismatic renewal has brought new life, new vigour and a real enthusiasm for the gospel."

Dr Leonard, who retires as Bishop of London in May, said: "I pray that he will be given wisdom and strength for such a demanding post. His proven qualities of pastoral care and theological insight will be exercised to the full in a diocese in which the pressures of secularism are very evident." The Ven Derek Hayward, London diocesan secretary, said that Dr Hope had a difficult job ahead of him. "I think he will be the sort of man we are looking for in London. He is very open."

Dr Hope responded in typically frank manner when congratulated on his appointment. He said: "Do you mean congratulations or commiserations?" His chaplain, Timothy Thornton, said: "He's straightforward and blunt and that endears him to many people. He's popular and has always had a big pastoral heart."

Dr Hope, aged 50 and a former chorister at Wakefield cathedral, was appointed to the see of Wakefield in 1985 and was one of



Dr Hope: will be seen as continuing the strongly catholic tradition of the London diocese

the youngest bishops in recent times. He is a close friend of Dr George Carey, Archbishop-designate of Canterbury. They are both members of a small group of about seven young, new bishops that meets regularly for prayer, meditation and discussion.

He has taken a close interest in hospices, relate's work with married couples, and education. He played a forceful role in healing the wounds in Wakefield after the

miners' strike. He was instrumental in setting up an ecumenical housing association in Calderdale, which has 6,000 people on the housing waiting list and an unemployment rate that has recently risen to more than 8 per cent.

The Rev Peter Calvert, rural dean of Calder Valley and vicar of Todmorden, West Yorkshire, said that he was made desolate by the news. "We'll be tremendously

sorry to lose him. I shall remember him from the way he spent so much time in the parishes with folk like us. He'll go into the cove with his wellies as happily as he'll mix with the top layers of society. We wanted to keep him north of the Trent, where all good Yorkshiremen should be.

"All we can say now is that a good bit of Yorkshire common sense will once more be finding its way to the London diocese."

## Sinn Fein man 'in plot to kill police informer'

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

DANNY Morrison, the former publicity director of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, was seen by soldiers as he emerged from a house where an IRA man who worked as a police informer was being interrogated in preparation for being shot, Belfast crown court was told yesterday.

At the opening of Mr Morrison's trial, the prosecution said that soldiers positioned behind the house, 124 Carrigart Avenue in west Belfast, would identify as Mr Morrison a man they saw emerging just before police broke in.

"When he [Mr Morrison] realised that the security forces had secured the rear, he made his way into 126, a family and home with which he had no connection whatsoever," John Creaney, QC, for the prosecution, said.

Mr Morrison's demeanour and activity while at 126 had amounted to verification that he had been in the house next door and had been party to the interrogation and to a conspiracy to murder, Mr Creaney said.

Mr Morrison, aged 38, from Belfast, and seven other defendants deny falsely imprisoning Alexander Joseph Lynch and of conspiring with others to murder him between January 4 and January 8, last year.

A total of ten defendants were in the dock on various charges at the start of a complex trial in which, the crown said, it will attempt to show that the house at Carrigart Avenue had been used in an earlier interrogation by the IRA of a man later found shot dead in 1989, and that this pattern was to be repeated with Mr Lynch.

Mr Morrison, former head of the Sinn Fein press office, sat cracking jokes and smiling at friends in the public gallery as the charges were read out before Sir Brian Hutton, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, sitting without a jury. Police enforced tight security outside the court for the trial of one of the most senior and best-known Sinn Fein figures in 20 years.

Describing events before Mr Morrison's arrest, Mr Creaney said that after police and soldiers had arrived at the Carrigart Avenue house on January 7 and been refused entry, they had burst into the property and had found six of the defendants with Mr Lynch, who had been "dishevelled and in a very frightened condition".

Mr Creaney said that Mr Lynch, whom he described as an IRA intelligence officer who had served several terms in prison, had also been an informant for the police for a "considerable time".

Mr Lynch would tell the court that he had been taken to the house on January 5 by two members of the Belfast brigade of the IRA, on what he had thought was a mission to check out the movements of a possible target.

"He will describe how, when he arrived in that house, he was suddenly seized after he had gone up the stairs, was brought into the bedroom, stripped of some of his clothing, bound and his eyes were covered with bandages and cotton wool," Mr Creaney said.

Mr Lynch had then been sub-

jected to a detailed body search using a metal detector and it had been made clear to him that this was not a routine security deterring, but the start of an interrogation on the basis that he was an informer. This had culminated in Mr Lynch making a written confession and, ultimately, a taped confession in which he had described his activities as an informer and the money he had received from police, and in which he had pleaded for mercy.

"He will make it clear that he was put under no illusion that he was to be murdered... for being an informer," Mr Creaney said.

It had been late on the third day of Mr Lynch's ordeal, while he was waiting for the IRA leadership to pass sentence on him, that Mr Lynch had heard police Land Rovers arriving outside the house. Mr Lynch's blindfold had immediately been taken off and he had recognised one of his interrogators as the defendant John Anthony Murray, aged 39, from Belfast, whom he would describe as an operations officer for the Belfast brigade of the IRA, who was pulling a tape from an audio cassette for the confession.

"He [Mr Lynch] will say Murray told him they were there to take him to a press conference, and he was to go downstairs and watch TV and keep his mouth shut," Mr Creaney said.

The trial continues today.



Morrison denies holding alleged informer captive

## British aid to India 'inadequate and shabby'

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE Indian environment minister Maneka Gandhi has attacked British aid policy to India, suggesting that it is for Britain's benefit rather than India's, is shabby in the goods it provides, and is inadequate.

Her criticism came during a debate on Monday night at the Oxford Union, exceeding accepted diplomatic bounds and angering two British ministers who were opposing her in the debate, Anthony Baldry, the junior environment minister, and David Heathcoat-Amory, his counterpart at the energy department.

Lynda Chalker, the overseas development minister, said yesterday: "I am absolutely amazed by what appears to be an ill-informed and wholly unjustified attack on Britain's long-standing aid partnership with India. I am looking urgently into what Mrs Gandhi is reported as having said." The implication was that a formal protest to the Indian government was being considered.

Speaking to the motion "This house believes that Western governments are ignoring the environmental catastrophe of the Third World", Mrs Gandhi said that they were actively promoting it by their aid, loan, and trade policies.

Britain's largest single aid pledge of £131 million, she said, had resulted in GEC building a power station for an aluminium plant, which meant that India's own leading electrical construction company lay idle. Westland Helicopters had been forced on India with a threat of aid being withdrawn, and had now been thrown on the scrap heap without being used, she said. India had asked for £243 million to help to phase out CFCs and Britain had pledged only £5.5 million.

Mrs Gandhi told her audience in the debate, sponsored by The Times and Shell UK, that the \$50 billion (£25 billion) of Western aid to Third World governments did not go towards development of the poor. "It serves strategic, economic, political, and military interests of the West. It is used effectively for getting cheap imports from the Third World made through over-exploitation of their natural resources and their cheap labour, and to export to them irrelevant goods."

The Overseas Development Administration said yesterday that it was surprised that Mrs Gandhi should directly attack the British aid programme, of which, India was by far the largest single recipient. It received £99 million annually out of a bilateral aid budget of £940 million.

## GPs to lead attack on causes of early death

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SENIOR NHS managers yesterday identified family doctors as the key elements in the government's proposed campaign to tackle the main causes of premature deaths such as heart disease and cancer.

Duncan Nichol, the health service's chief executive, said that if progress was to be made in creating a healthier country, a substantial proportion of the gains would come from the efforts of GPs.

Mr Nichol's comments to a family health services conference in Harrogate coincided with the publication of a paper from the NHS management executive aimed at forging a closer partnership between general practice and the hospital service.

They also came against the background of well advanced plans from William Waldegrave, the health secretary, to release a green paper over Easter setting national targets for the NHS. GPs will be expected to play a central role in achieving these targets by monitoring more closely the lifestyles of their patients.

Mr Waldegrave's approach was endorsed yesterday in the Commons by John Major, who said that it was becoming clear that the health reforms were leading to remarkable improvements in preventive medicine.

The management executive's paper identifies primary care as the sector in which "the majority of disease prevention and health promotion" can take place.

The paper urges closer collaboration between regional and local health authorities to deliver an integrated health care system, linking prevention and treatment and primary and secondary care. It should embrace hospitals and family doctors, pharmacists, dentists and opticians.

PERHAPS it was when some toy cars started selling for more than the limousines on which they were modelled that General Motors decided the time had come to levy royalties on the companies, such as Matchbox, that make them. Millions of loyal collectors are hoarding with fury at the proposed surcharge on what will be the most subcompact Cadillacs and Buicks in the GM range.

Children seem happy if they get a new Dinky car now and

## Drug experiments on foetuses 'could help premature babies'

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

DRUG experiments on foetuses that are about to be aborted should be allowed to help research into the deaths of premature babies, a leading specialist said yesterday.

The experiments would give insights that were otherwise inaccessible into the main cause of death among premature infants, David Baird, professor of reproductive endocrinology at Edinburgh university, said at the Royal Society in London.

If a woman seeking the termination of her pregnancy agreed to be given drugs before the procedure, the research should be regarded as ethically valid, Professor Baird said. Such studies are banned at present under professional guidelines, which Professor Baird said were impractical and would curb important medical research.

Doctors involved in terminations were prevented from studying the aborted foetus although they were often best placed to investigate the causes of abnormal foetal development, he said.

Professor Baird argued the case for fewer restrictions during a Royal Society symposium on the ethical issues surrounding research involving human genes and embryos. Most premature babies who die have respiratory distress syndrome, a condition in which their lungs are immature and lack a group of chemicals that help them function. The sequence of events leading to lung immaturity could be altered by corticosteroid drugs, which replaced natural hormones, Professor Baird said. "I believe it would be perfectly valid to give a dose of these drugs to a woman about to have a termination of her pregnancy, and look at the effects on the aborted foetus."

The establishment of a national ethics committee to investigate the dilemmas posed by such issues was supported by a majority of British scientists. Sir David Weatherall, professor of clinical

medicine at Oxford university told the meeting.

The first patient treated by gene therapy is making good progress, according to an American research worker (Nigel Hawkes writes).

The patient, a girl aged four, is being treated for a rare genetic deficiency that destroys the body's ability to fight off infections. Five months after the revolutionary therapy began she is showing improved immune function, Michael Blaese told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington.

The girl was born without the

gene responsible for producing an enzyme called adenosine deaminase (ADA). Without ADA, toxins build up in the bloodstream, killing the cells which otherwise would fight off infections. ADA deficient children are constantly ill; most die by the age of two.

Dr Blaese and his colleague Dr W French Anderson have treated the girl by removing some of her white blood cells, inserting into them the gene for ADA, multiplying them in the laboratory and then transfusing the modified cells back into the patient's bloodstream.



Night watchman: Edwin Gatehouse, one of many farmers around Buttumack, a village on the border of Shropshire and Hereford and Worcester, who are mounting armed patrols after a spate of attacks at night in which dogs have killed and injured sheep (Craig Seton

writes). Farmers are particularly concerned that the attacks are happening in the lambing season. The killing of a ewe at Mr Gatehouse's 150-acre farm is the latest incident and he said that he feared worse could come as 300 ewes were due to lamb in the next six weeks. "They are at

their most vulnerable," he said. "Even if a dog does not actually attack, it can cause distress or even abortions. This is the fifth year running we have had to endure this kind of attack." He added that the farmers would not hesitate to shoot any dog seen among sheep.

## Toy collectors boil over as motoring giant takes its marques

By JOE JOSEPH

then. But real adult enthusiasts apparently buy every new miniature model that comes out. They are worried that they may not have enough pocket money if General Motors gets its way and other big carmakers follow in its tracks.

GM, the world's biggest carmaker, must be shocked at the reaction to its plan to demand royalties on model cars. The company has been called a bully. Its critics have even invoked the Gulf war. Kevin McGimpsey, curator of the Chester Toy Mu-

seum and head of the Matchbox Collectors' Club, which has 8,000 members around the world, was shocked to hear of GM's plan.

"For goodness sake, there's the Gulf war going on and people are being killed all over the place and all GM can think about is royalties on a few toy cars," he said. "It's a pretty sad state of affairs if GM have to resort to this kind of measure to turn a bad year into a good one. Don't they realise what good advertising it is? Kids who play with a toy car might buy the same model, but a

real one, when they grow up. I think it's very short-sighted to adopt this attitude."

"If this thing goes ahead it could knock the toy car business on the head. Nobody, especially small manufacturers, are going to take the risk of making models if they might end up being sued by GM," he said.

Toy cars might be a joke to most adults and a source of regret to those who those who put theirs in a dustbin rather than an auction house, but they are taken seriously by collectors. Alison

Kurke, who arranges three sales a year of miniature cars at Sotheby's, says that rare models can fetch up to £30,000. The Chester Toy Museum has 11,000.

GM wants a slice of the cake. "This is a profitable business that we can benefit from," Kenneth Enborg, the company's trademark lawyer told the *Wall Street Journal* in Detroit.

Mr Enborg knows that many toy companies are having a hard time in the recession. And, having collected toy cars himself as a child, he says he is not out to kill

the industry. But Mr Enborg sounds as though he lost his sense of fun and the art of plain speaking some while ago. Asked if he was a spoilsport, he replied stiffly: "To destroy the hobby is antithetical to what we want to do."

The backlash might hit General Motors harder than Mr Enborg thinks. Christian Pamp, a German collector with 5,000 toy cars and 25 real ones, says GM's greed prompted him to cancel an order for a real GM Pontiac Grand Prix and buy a Ford Thunderbird instead.

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1991

Wool to wool disc system

Oliver Packard

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By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

Boards of visitors have power to order loss of 120 days' remission, equivalent to an eight-month prison sentence. Consecutive penalties may also be imposed, resulting in loss of up to 180 days' remission. Hearings before the boards, however, are private. There is no legally trained person to advise on law and procedure;

An informal report compiled by one of the clerks and sent to the Woolf enquiry indicates a view that the boards should not adjudicate on disciplinary charges. It was strongly felt that the boards' dual role as a disciplinary body and channel for prisoners' grievances caused considerable difficulty.

By PAUL WILKINSON

Mr Justice Simon Brown warned the dead man's son, Adrian, not to seek revenge: "He

Mr Ian Alexander, QC, defending, said Goulding had suffered years of abuse and sexual offensiveness aimed at his wife. "You are dealing with a man of 60, a broken man full of remorse who may have to live for the rest of his life in fear that Adrian Smith knows where he is," he said.

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

Mrs Nadir, who has been married twice to Asil Nadir, the chairman of Polly Peck, waited until the passing of the George III wine cooler (£6,000 hammer price) and oyster bucket (£5,200)

The sale gave Phillips the kudos normally associated with its larger rivals, Sotheby's and Christie's, as around 1,000 trophy hunters crushed into the auction house. The prices were deceptive, comparing well with presale estimates, but not with the £7 million paid by Mr Nadir three or four

**Harem ladies feeding pigeons in a palace courtyard** by Jean Leon Gerome, which fetched £400,000 in 1989, made £315,000 yesterday. High prices included £200,000 for a George I giltwood and gesso chandelier originally from Holme Lacy in Herefordshire.

Receivers pleased, page 23

## Crash arrests

Ten people, most of them teenagers, were arrested yesterday in connection with the death of Leslie Parsons, aged 51, a lorry driver who was forced off the A423 at Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire, while avoiding joyriders in two stolen cars.

Ten people, most of them teenagers, were arrested yesterday in connection with the death of Leslie Parsons, aged 51, a lorry driver who was forced off the A423 at Nuneham Courtenay, Oxfordshire, while avoiding joyriders in two stolen cars.

**Daily Damages**  
Francis Renee, of Mitcham, Surrey, a mother of three, won £50,168 damages against Wandsworth health authority yesterday at the High Court. She had given birth a year after a failed sterilisation operation in 1985 at St George's hospital, Tooting.

Edward Wilson, aged 49, of Eaglescliffe, Durham, a former army officer who fought in the Falklands and did three tours of service in Ulster, was jailed for five years yesterday by Teesside crown court for holding up a building society at Hurworth, Durham, last October.

All staff and pupils at St Peter's high school, Exeter, are to be inoculated against meningitis after three pupils contracted the disease last week.

هكذا عن الخصال



# Hurd insists joint EC foreign policy cannot be rushed

From George Brock, European Editor, in Luxembourg

EUROPE cannot create artificial common foreign policies and real ones can only evolve, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary said yesterday. In a speech outlining his views on attempts at greater European integration, he said the EC needed to hold on to reality.

Although liberally sprinkled with expressions of Britain's commitment to Europe, Mr Hurd's speech displayed a traditional British reluctance to be tied down on specific measures. The key to creating joint European policies, he said, was the convergence of national interests.

He acknowledged, however, that Britain would agree to an important change in European

defence institutions. Britain, he said, would support moves to place the nine-nation Western European Union under the general direction of the European Community, so linking both bodies to Nato.

In the long term, this reorganisation would shift the balance of power in Nato away from the American hegemony of the post-second world war era.

The foreign secretary emphasised that the proposed changes should lead Europe to make more effort in its own defence. He pointed out the differences between contributions in the Gulf, where British forces are the second-largest national contingent, but represent only 8 per cent of the American force.

"We must reject the notion that the definition of a good European is someone who finds out what the Americans are doing in order to do something different," he said.

Mr Hurd was speaking after a meeting of European Community foreign ministers which discussed the future of the Middle East, but without detailed knowledge of President Corbachev's message to the Iraqi government or any news of its reply.

Both Mr Hurd and Roland Dumas, his French counterpart, told their colleagues that they had agreed to keep secret details of the Soviet appeal to Baghdad. London and Paris were briefed on the Soviet initiative on Monday night. Ending the fighting in the Gulf "rests with the Iraqis", Mr Hurd said as he went into the meeting, adding that decisive proof of an Iraqi withdrawal would be needed to halt the allied bombing. In his speech

last night Mr Hurd said Britain supported efforts to forge a common foreign policy for the Twelve. But he opposed any introduction of majority voting on foreign affairs, a change which several governments believe would avoid the squabbles which have bedevilled European Gulf diplomacy.

"Had majority voting been the rule in foreign policy during the last six months, some member states would have been deeply dissatisfied with the majority verdict," Mr Hurd said. During the weeks before the outbreak of war, Britain and The Netherlands were the only community countries resisting a separate European approach to Iraq. Their insistence on unanimous policy ensured that the community's position remained tied to the United Nations resolutions.

"We should not be trying to find mechanical solutions for Europe," Mr Hurd said. "We should argue first about substance and second about procedure." He described the EC as a "system built on the willing co-operation of sovereign states".

Britain is to table a draft treaty on developing EC foreign policy machinery at the inter-governmental conference this week.

Community foreign ministers held a general discussion of the postwar reconstruction of the Middle East, but did not produce detailed proposals. They were also to debate EC aid to the Soviet Union, some of which has been held up in protest at Moscow's tough line in the Baltic republics.

## Skiers in cable cars rescued

Zurich — Two helicopters rescued 45 skiers stranded in 25 stalled cable cars, in an airborne operation near St. Moritz, police said.

The cable cars were left hanging 35ft to 165ft above ground when a breakdown caused their automatic braking mechanisms to engage.

Rescue workers helped the passengers from the cable cars one by one and winched them aboard the helicopters. (AFP)

## Party lines

Bonn — Germany's postal authority plans to boost the number of telephone lines in former East Germany by taking over vast secret networks used under communist rule.

"There were several hundreds of thousands of telephone lines in all kinds of special networks," the head of the post ministry said. (Reuters)

## Hostel suspect

Sydney — A man charged with setting fire to a hostel told police he did not care that six tourists, including a Briton, Darren Andrews, aged 20, died in the blaze, a court heard. Gregory Brown, aged 28, told police that after lighting the fire he bought a Coke to calm down. (AFP)

## Leader goes

Athens — The Greek Communist party president, Harilaos Florakis, aged 76, told the party's 13th congress that he will step down from the job he has held since 1972. Mr Florakis assumed his leadership role after the party split along ideological lines in 1968. (AP)

## Shuttle trouble

Cape Canaveral — NASA engineers inspected cracks in hinges on board the space shuttle Discovery, a problem that could delay the launch planned for March 9. Cracks were found on Monday in three of four hinges of a door on the shuttle's belly. (Reuters)



Communist split: symbolising the Cold War's end, a nest of Russian dolls — depicting Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and President Gorbachev — in the snow at the Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, where they are sold for about £7 a set

## Georgian militia chief held

From Reuters in Moscow

GEORGIAN authorities arrested the leader of a shadowy paramilitary group yesterday, less than 24 hours after he denounced the Soviet republic's nationalist leader and vowed to form a rival party.

A local journalist said Djabo Ioseliani, leader of the unofficial Mkhedroni militia, was seized by Georgian interior ministry troops. The move looked certain to inflame tensions further.

A spokesman for the Georgian supreme soviet confirmed the report but gave no details. Georgian journalists said more Mkhedroni leaders had been arrested in the capital, Tbilisi, and four other towns. One put the number held at 40.

On Monday, Mr Ioseliani attacked Zviad Gamsakhurdia, the Georgian president, as "a usurper and an abnormal person". Mkhedroni said Soviet forces stormed its base with tanks and armoured vehicles, injuring three men in a shootout.

The Soviet defence ministry said army reconnaissance officers were fired on by members of an "extremist" group and two were wounded. Mr Gamsakhurdia, leader of Georgia's drive to break away from the Soviet Union, called Mr Ioseliani's militia "an agent of the Kremlin" trying to overthrow the republic's elected government.

## Soviet army patrols fail to reduce crime rate

From Nick Worrall in Moscow

THE controversial joint army and police patrols introduced three weeks ago to reduce crime in the Soviet Union have failed to improve the situation, Boris Pugo, the hardline interior minister, said in Moscow yesterday.

He said the nation was suffering its worst crime wave since the second world war with severe economic depression responsible for rising violence, organised crime and fraud. Registered crimes in 1990 had risen by 13 per cent over the previous year.

"We are taking all necessary measures but no substantial turn in the trend is yet visible," said Mr Pugo, the former Latvian KGB chief who was brought in last December by President Gorbachev to replace Vadim Balakin, the popular reformer.



Pugo: economic situation continues to deteriorate

"The patrols have not improved the situation," he said. "January crime figures are up 18 per cent. It is hardly surprising because the economic situation continues to deteriorate and this measure is not adequate to deal with the crime wave."

A senior police officer disputed this opinion, saying that since patrols were introduced on February 1 in 480 Soviet cities and towns, 16,000 people had been "detained" and about 3,000 army deserters captured.

The decision to begin patrols came after 20 civilians were killed in army and special forces action in Lithuania and Latvia. It was seen by democratic organisations as further evidence of the suppression of liberals, reformers and those campaigning for independence from Moscow. But there has been little evidence to support those fears.

However, the legality of the January 27 decree by Mr Pugo and Marshal Dmitri Yazov, the defence minister, which legitimised the patrols, is under question. The Soviet parliamentary supervisory committee ruled last Friday that the decree was flawed.

The statistics given showed that the amount of crime was greater in the more independence-minded republics, particularly in Armenia.

The increase has been particularly noticeable in east

CITIZENS of what was formerly East Germany are finding the harsh world of capitalist democracy harder to cope with than life protected by the Berlin Wall. In many areas, the number of suicides has risen steadily since the wall came down and exposed the population to the rigours of life in a competitive world.

The increase has been particularly noticeable in east

Berlin, where the number of suicides rose from 139 in the year before what is known as the *Wende* (change) to 220 last year. In Potsdam the figure increased from 126 to 202. Urban areas generally, where unemployment has been rising more quickly, have seen the largest increases.

According to Jürgen Hesse, who is in charge of the Samaritan helpline in west Berlin, the number of calls from the east which his organisation is dealing with is increasing daily. Unemployment, soaring rents and uncertainty about the future are the main reasons given by callers for wanting to end their lives.

The number of unemployed, inexorably growing, is now more than 800,000 in the east, with twice that figure on short-time working. In practice this means they have no work to do. Gloomy estimates that at least three million east Germans will be out of work by the end of this year are backed by the latest set of figures from Germany's five leading economic research institutes this week. These show that the gross national product of the eastern part of the country is expected this year to shrink by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

The Bundesbank, in its monthly survey published today, also predicts that the expected improvement in the east German economy will not come soon and that a tax increase is now unavoidable. The bank estimates that without an increase the budget deficit this year will reach the unacceptable level of DM155 billion (£53 billion) instead of the planned DM140 billion. It adds that unless taxes are increased to fill this gap the stability of the Deutschmark will be undermined.

The liberal Free Democrats, junior partners in the government coalition, have now come round to the view that there may have to be tax increases to pay for unification.

"The problems are greater than expected," Count Otto Lambsdorff, the party's leader, said this week.

## Polish newsmen stage sit-in

From Roger Boyes in Warsaw

JOURNALISTS from one of the two Polish television news services yesterday began a sit-in at the Warsaw studios, claiming that President Walesa's aides were trying to stifle criticism and purge supporters of his rival, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the former prime minister.

*Obserwator*, the evening news programme which competes with the main news but also draws its funding from the state broadcasting authority, has been suspended and its head has been sacked. Marian Terlecki, the chairman of Polish television and a Gdansk dissident who was appointed by Mr Walesa, says that the low audience figures and high costs of *Obserwator* make its closure inevitable.

The striking journalists disagree. They say they are being suspended for political reasons and that Poland, as a result, has been robbed of a competitive news programme. They say Poles will be able to watch only news that has been selected by the government.

In his election campaign last autumn, Mr Walesa promised to "make order" in television, in other words purge it. Through his appointee, he is keeping that promise.

Aleksandra Jakubowska, the parliamentary reporter, and the heads of news programming have been squeezed out of Channel One news. A special camera team is assigned to the presidential palace and delivers its material to the television studios.

In the two months since the presidential election, familiar political faces — Mr Mazowiecki, Jacek Kuron, the former labour minister, and Bronislaw Geresmek, a Solidarity deputy — have almost disappeared from the screen. They are rarely quoted or invited to comment. Their fall from grace is clearly linked to their opposition to Mr Walesa during the election campaign.

Now *Obserwator* has also been wiped off the schedule. "It is absurd to have a specially protected backyard," said Lech Dymarski, head of all television news. "If you want independence outside the state-run television structure, that is okay — find yourself a sponsor."

Marek Markiewicz, the deputy director of television, told the strikers that there was enough pluralism in other news programmes. But when miners recently stormed into the presidential palace to protest against Mr Walesa, the only comprehensive report was carried by *Obserwator*.

The Warsaw intelligentsia are treating the matter as a fundamental issue of human rights: the right to free expression. The Pen Club is organising a protest petition.

## Resign call to mafia magistrate

From Richard Bassett in Rome

MAGISTRATES throughout Italy yesterday called for the resignation of Corrado Carnevale, the magistrate who ordered the release of 43 mafia bosses serving long sentences for murder and related offences.

The 43 were found by a section of the supreme appeal court, headed by Signor Carnevale, to have been convicted on insufficient evidence, the perfect mafia defence. The 43 form a notorious roll of honour among mafia gangsters. They include Michele Greco, the biggest mafia boss in Italy who, like a latter-day Al Capone, is referred to in criminal circles as "the pope".

Others ordered to be released are Pietro Senapa and Salvatore Rotolo, two gangland bosses accused of murdering six people each.

The appeal rests on a thin thread, highlighted by their lawyers. But Italian law procedures should ensure that not all are released immediately. Most were jailed after the long mafia trials of the 1980s.

By yesterday 15 had been released but still faced other charges while a further ten were under house arrest.

Signor Carnevale said yesterday that he was only obeying the law. "I do not dispose of sentences as if they were never given. I merely give effect to the decision of the court." But his long-standing monopoly of trial appeals has come under attack by lawyers and justice groups worried about the mafia's expanding activities.

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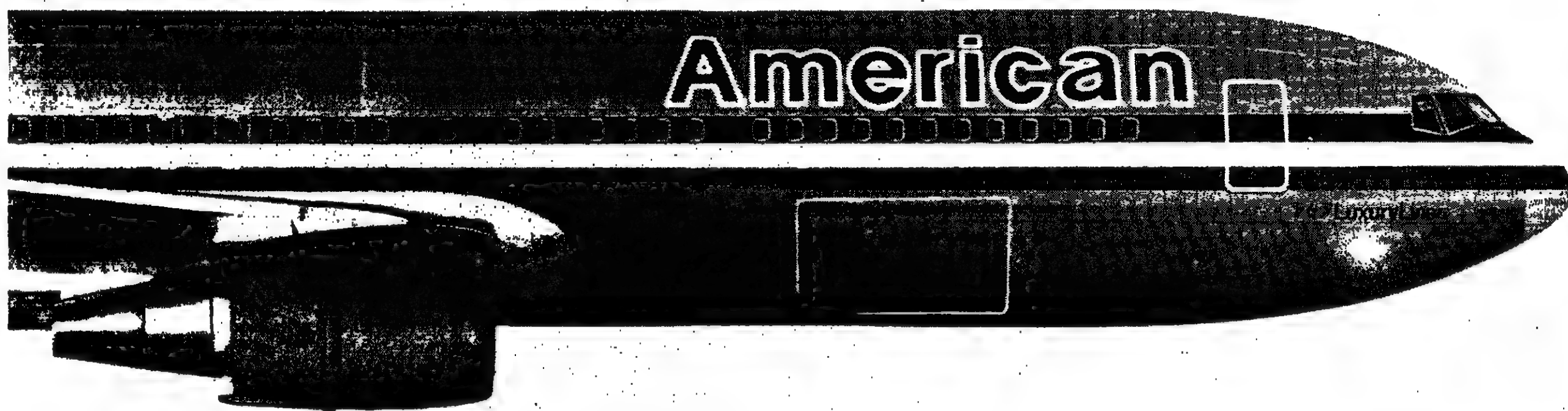
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## Suzman enters South African hall of fame

FROM GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

HELEN Suzman, the liberal former member of parliament in South Africa, has been honoured in the corridors of white power which she so long opposed. Her portrait has been hung in the parliament building where for almost 40 years she fought apartheid.

Lynda Chalker, the minister for overseas development, was present when the painting was unveiled in a parliamentary lobby in

Cape Town last week. Since 1910, the honour has been reserved for governors-general, prime ministers, presidents, cabinet ministers and speakers. In the case of Mrs Suzman, who retired from politics last year, it was approved unanimously by the parliamentary rules committee.

Mrs Suzman recalled in a brief speech that she had been branded a subversive for condemning the Population Registration Act, the cornerstone of apartheid which is due to be abolished this year. As waspish as ever, she quipped: "If I were still in parliament, I would not say 'I told you so', but I would think it quite a lot."

The belated recognition of Mrs Suzman's endeavours has been the social highlight of a historic session of Africa's last white parliament, now preparing to legislate itself out of existence. Despite belligerent resistance from the far-right Conservative Party's hecklers, the pace of reform is accelerating after the decision by President de Klerk to dismantle the vestiges of white supremacy.

The government has suspended birth registration by race pending the repeal of the Population Registration Act, and announced its intention to scrap provisions of the Internal Security Act, a repressive mechanism which has been used extensively against anti-apartheid activists.

Government officials have announced that apartheid in cemeteries will soon be abolished, but by-laws allowing town councils to segregate toilets, laundries and lifts were unaffected because of an oversight in an amendment bill. Legal advisers are now considering how to remove the offending provisions. An even more chaotic state of affairs prevails in the House of Delegates, the Indian chamber of the tricameral parliament, where party loyalties and alliances have collapsed in a welter of recriminations.

## Buthelezi forecasts hard going

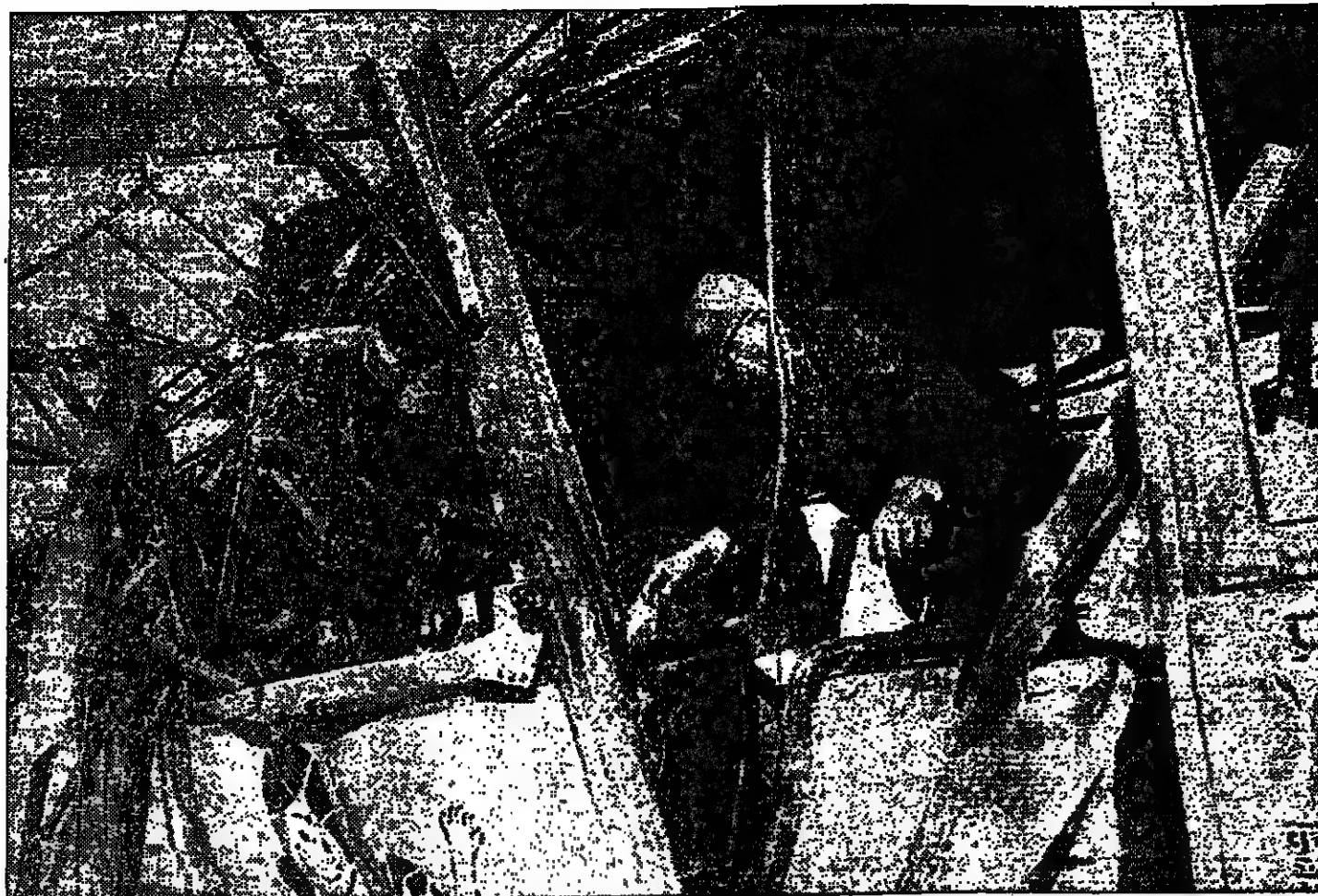
FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

SCRAPPING the Group Areas Act and other apartheid legislation, announced by President de Klerk at the beginning of February, will confront South Africa with serious problems. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday.

He said apartheid had created areas which had become terribly impoverished. Dr Buthelezi added a warning that abolition of the Group Areas Act, which designates place of residence according to race, would bring a "vast convergence" of blacks on every large city in the country, resulting in great social, housing and economic problems.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking at a meeting with officials of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies and the South African Zionist Federation in Umtata, capital of the KwaZulu homeland.

CAPE TOWN: Twelve political prisoners are to be freed from Robben Island prison within the next week, lawyers acting for the prisoners said. (AFP)



Bus blasted: an Indian police officer inspecting wreckage after nine passengers were killed and 38 injured yesterday by a bomb that exploded on a bus while it was travelling from Delhi to Dehra Dun, a northern hill resort. The device went off about 11.38am local time near Muradnagar in northern Uttar Pradesh, after the vehicle, belonging to the state-run Delhi Transport Corporation, had travelled 36 miles with 51 passengers on

board (AFP reports). Two women and a child were among the nine who died in the blast, a corporation spokesman said. The packed bus was travelling at high speed when there was a loud explosion in the rear of the vehicle, he added. Injured passengers were taken to hospital with shrapnel injuries. Police said that the driver was unhurt, but there was no news of the conductor, who was at the rear of the bus. No one claimed responsibility for the

bombing, but Sikh militants, who have been fighting a campaign for a separate homeland in the northern state of Punjab, have usually been blamed for such explosions in the past. Police said that the bomb appeared to have been planted somewhere between Delhi and Muradnagar, while the corporation spokesman said the device was put on the vehicle while it was at the terminals in Delhi, where there is usually tight security.

## Pakistan rapist stoned to death

Peshawar — Thousands watched as tribal leaders stoned to death a man convicted of rape. The *Nation* newspaper reported. Pakistani police dragged Bahadar Khan to a plain in the Khyber Pass on Monday where his accusers stoned him until he died.

Islamic law calls for death by stoning for rapists. In 1979, the Pakistani military government resurrected the law. Women's rights groups have urged that it be repealed, because it requires either a confession by the rapist or four witnesses, all of whom must be male and Muslim. (AP)

## Philippines battle

Manila — Armed men threw grenades at a crowded market, killing ten civilians, and communist guerrillas shot dead a company executive in a three-day spree of violence in which 56 people died in the Philippines. In one incident, soldiers killed 19 rebels in a battle 200 miles north of Manila. (Reuters)

## Barre wife in Cairo

Cairo — One of the wives of Mohamed Siad Barre, Somalia's deposed president, has arrived in Cairo with 29 family members and they have been granted political asylum, according to press reports here. But a senior Egyptian official denied the reports. "Mrs Barre and the family are visiting Cairo and will be going to Italy," he said. (AP)

## Kaunda overruled

Lusaka — The Zambian high court has overruled as illegal, unconstitutional and discriminatory President Kaunda's order to the press last November to ignore election campaigning by opposition parties, official newspapers reported. (Reuters)

## Indian takeaway

Delhi — Thieves stole six grains of rice on which the artist, Dipak Sayal, had painted portraits of Indian statesmen, which earned him a place in last year's *Guinness Book of Records*. (AFP)

## Manila candidates face church moral test

FROM VAUDINE ENGLAND IN MANILA

CARDINAL Jaime Sin, the Archbishop of Manila, said yesterday that the Catholic Church of the Philippines intended to investigate the private lives of future presidential candidates. The country's next election is scheduled for May 1992.

The cardinal also confirmed church plans to begin operating a television channel within two months. Such a channel could be used to televise debates between

presidential candidates. Asked if he thought the next president would be a Catholic (about 85 per cent of Filipinos are Roman Catholic), he said: "That is not the issue. The issue is whether the candidates' private life is all right... you cannot lead the people if you yourself are corrupt, privately speaking." He did not name anyone who might fail his moral test, but said: "We will screen them — I think it is our duty."

The four criteria by which

future candidates should be judged, according to the cardinal, are integrity, honesty, private life and past record of public service.

The cardinal, speaking after the closing of a month-long council session of the Catholic Church, confirmed that the church has purchased a majority holding in a television station. It will broadcast nationwide starting sometime in April, and could be used to televise the church's messages about family life and

other issues, including presidential candidates debating their platforms.

He compared the church and government in the Philippines to the two tracks of a railway line. They should not be too close, nor too far apart. They each had the same constituents and could therefore achieve what he called "critical solidarity".

Council statements have emphasised the church's commitment to the poor and the underprivileged in society.

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8.30 Rethink research strategy for Direct Marketing conference over a cup of coffee

8.55 Wow! what an achievement - 6 registrations for my Consumer Credit conference which has only just been mailed!

9.00 Hit the phone! Contacted 4 senior managers in blue chip companies to research the subjects they felt should be covered in the conference programme I must write in 2 weeks. Spoke to 6 delegates from last year's conference to see how they thought this year's should change.

Set up a meeting for next week with one of them to thrash the programme out face to face. Re-thought structure of event to reflect research.

1.07 Time to grab a sandwich

1.22 Disaster! Key speaker for my Leisure Industry conference that I am just finishing has declined my invitation. Two other possibilities found, contacted and invitations faxed out.

3.00 Chat with Manager over the Customer Care conference, how the main title can be sharpened and the latest marketing ideas

4.30 Briefing with printer and marketer.

5.45 Just time to pull together my own notes for a conference I'm running tomorrow on Cost Control which has 130 delegates. What other new developments in this market can I find? A mistake in selecting a conference topic could cost us £20,000... some time later go home!

Interested? Please call

Rosalind Latta on 071-579 8040

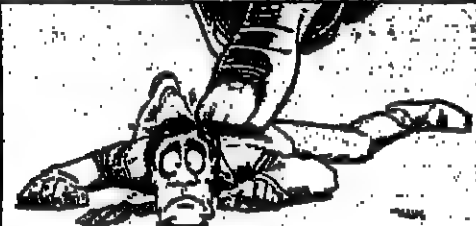
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Graham C. Garnett, Editorial Director, The Rocco Group, 38 Rossmore Avenue, Mount Pleasant, London, EC1R 4BN, by 4th March.

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# BBC finds the will to succeed

The next head of BBC Television has cut a penny-pinching figure. He tells Melinda Wittstock of his other ambitions

A PASSION for serving on committees, especially those charged with cutting costs, never hurt the prospects of anyone with their eyes on the top management job in the BBC's biggest spending directorate.

Will Wyatt will replace Sir Paul Fox as managing director of BBC Television at the end of April. A dyed-in-the-wool BBC apparition, he amiably denies that a passion for horse-racing shared with many of the BBC's top brass, including his predecessor, had anything to do with his appointment. Simply, he is seen by the industry as the safe and trusted choice to steer the BBC through the new multi-channel environment of the Nineties.

He says all the right things: the BBC will be "leaner and fitter"; it will be "a beacon for talent"; and a place where the interests of the British public come first.

If he lacks the dynamism of others who have held the top BBC Television job - Sir Paul Fox, Alasdair Milne, Bill Cotton, Aubrey Singer and Sir Ian Trethowan, he makes up for it with intelligence, enthusiasm and realism, qualities he will need to meet the many challenges of the Nineties, not least of which will be the BBC's campaign to keep the licence fee system after its royal charter comes up for renewal in 1996.

Mr Wyatt was promoted by Sir Paul to assistant managing director of television after heading the BBC's features and documentaries group. He is Sir Paul's chosen successor as the corporation's number three. Nevertheless he promises change. "I'm not going to charge around like a madman issuing orders, hiring and firing. But I have a clear vision and intend to persuade people to follow me down that road," he says. "Paul and I are different creatures and we'll do things in different ways. We're from different generations, I have a different pro-

gramme background and I have some different thoughts about the way we need to go in the next few years."

His biggest challenge, in his view, will be how to maintain high enough audience ratings with programmes of the highest quality in the face of budget cuts made necessary by the government's requirement that the corporation save £131 million a year over the next five years. Mr Wyatt was part of the "Funding the Future" team, whose recommendations of £75 million annual cuts by 1993 are now being implemented. Now he says: "Do you need a bigger challenge than that? Of course it's going to be difficult."

"There's always been an assumption that the problem is not the programmes, but the way we run the place. But the most difficult thing to do is to keep the programmes good. We need to release the money

needed to produce high-quality programmes by running the place more efficiently."

Mr Wyatt, who has been at the centre of acrimonious relations with the Independent Production Association (IPA), says BBC Television will be "home at home with the independents" under his direction.

"Change is a threatening thing. But psychologically we're over the hump. At first it was a threat to a lot of individual producers. But now department heads and key editorial commissioners know that they will be judged on whether they are getting the best independents as well as the best of the in-house."

The BBC is soon to appoint a head of independent production. But what about criticism that the BBC should not try to be all things to all people and concentrate on programmes that educate rather than ratings-grabbing Australian soaps and American game shows?

"There is a great danger of defining public service broadcasting as all the things that nobody else in their right mind would want to do unless someone cracked a whip behind them. The whole point of this place is that everything has a place in the schedule. Public service broadcasting is quality programming, the purpose of which is to please viewers," Mr Wyatt says.

To the criticism that the BBC has let the government set the agenda about its future, Mr Wyatt says: "You don't want to start rushing around like a chicken with its head cut

off before the debate has really begun. It doesn't look confident; it doesn't look as if we're in charge. But I'm in favour of a real public debate on this."

He says that he has never seen himself as a committee man, but he played a big role in setting up task forces to "develop ideas and question certain firmly-held BBC assumptions" and produce "a

proper text for public debate" in the run-up to 1996.

A central plank in the BBC's campaign to retain the licence fee will be getting the public behind it. "I put enormous importance on relations with the public. In the past the BBC has been seen as an arrogant and distant organisation. I hope very much to change any of that that remains."

Mr Whittle's documentaries on BBC1 (*Everyman*, soon to be replaced by *Heart of the Matter*) have experienced the same increase in audience since the Gulf conflict as *Songs of Praise*. Over the past month *Everyman* has had three million viewers, compared with its regular 2.5 million. This Sunday it will show the film *What Did You Do In The War Mum?*, about Penny Butcher, who attended the "peace camp" on the Iraq-Saudi border. Mr Whittle has also commissioned a series of four Gulf-related specials, asking directors from Algeria, Iran, Israel and Lebanon to make programmes reflecting their views.

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## TV's spiritual output wins a wider audience

The Gulf war has strengthened the appeal of religious programmes

Mercury Tyndal in the first week of the war, the programme broadcast an inter-denominational service from Westminster Abbey. Mr Whittle says that while providing spiritual support, particularly to those people with relatives in the Gulf, he also needed to reflect on the war and, at the same time, to "hold out a line to Muslims and Jews". The result was a series of programmes which, he says, "neither blessed the boys in the Gulf nor cut the ground from underneath them". Six million people watch *Songs of Praise* each week, many more than go to church, as Mr Whittle points out. He says the programme "complements" regular worship. As the favourable response to his Gulf output reflects, viewers "welcome an opportunity to be still and to reflect".

ANDREW LYCETT

### MEDIA WATCH

## Scoop of the week

Thirty seconds is often the difference between victory and defeat in the battle between wire services to be first with the news. Last Friday, Associated Press beat its main rival, Reuters, by 15 minutes with the worldwide exclusive of Iraq's statement that it was prepared to withdraw from Kuwait. AP flashed the news at 11.35am, with Radio 4 FM and Sky News reporting two minutes later. The Press Association, BBC1 and ITN quoted AP's report in quick succession, but Reuters did not pick up the story until 11.50.

## Mail rebuke

Mail order advertisers have been rebuked by the Advertising Standards Authority for continuing to use "exaggerated and unsubstantiated claims" in their campaigns. In the past month, the authority has upheld eight complaints. One advertiser claimed in a mail order catalogue that its dresses were "100 per cent cotton", but people who sent in

cheques received an item of clothing containing only 35 per cent cotton. The authority also upheld several complaints against unnecessarily "alarmist" appeals by advertisers. One company had sent out envelopes marked "Open immediately, court summons enclosed" in an unsolicited mailshot asking recipients to pay £10 to enrol in a pyramid scheme that could, it claimed, earn them up to £100,000.

## Checks on the line

Taped telephone services, ranging from weather and stock market reports to sex lines, may soon come under the jurisdiction of the Radio Authority if a proposal before the Home Office is implemented. "Non-interactive" telephone services - not chat lines - would need a licence from the authority, the statutory body charged with regulating commercial radio. They would have to conform to content guidelines established by the Radio Authority and would be monitored by the Broadcasting Standards Authority.

## Dishing up

Satellite television will be watched in 70 per cent of British homes by 2003, driving up advertising rates by 146 per cent, Saatchi & Saatchi forecasts in its latest report on UK television. It also predicts that Channel 5, due to reach 60 per cent of the

population if it is launched, as planned, in 1994, will be watched by only 9 per cent. ITV's share of the commercial television audience will drop to 40 per cent, and although Channel 4 and TV-am can expect a drop in ratings, their advertising revenue will increase in real terms, Saatchi & Saatchi says.

## Promotions under fire

The BBC has been accused of taking "unfair advantage" of its radio and television airwaves. Magazine publishers and advertising agencies have urged Peter Lilley, the trade and industry secretary, to use the imminent publication of the Sadler enquiry into cross-media ownership as an opportunity to stop the BBC advertising its own products when its commercial rivals are suffering from the recession. John Mellon, the chairman and chief executive of IPC magazines, has asked Mr Lilley to stop the BBC's promotional activity or force it either to sell BBC Enterprises to a commercial organisation to encourage "fair competition" or open its airwaves to commercial advertising. The Home Office told the BBC last month that it must raise £72 million during the next five years from the commercial exploitation of its assets.

M.W.

### BBC

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Completed application forms should be returned to Naomi Patrick, Head of Administration NI, BBC Northern Ireland, Room 621, Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast BT2 8HQ.

Application forms to be returned by March 8th.

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The western world wants to help the Soviet Union, but only if it can advance its own interests and values. Both out of altruism and geo-political necessity, the West wants to encourage the supporters of political freedom, economic progress and peaceful coexistence; it wants to deter the neo-Stalinists, the Marxist obscurantists and the military adventurers.

Until last summer, the best way of doing this seemed clear. The West supported Mr Gorbachev and his programme of economic perestroika, while offering advice on how to accelerate the economic transition.

Since the reactionary tide swept through the Kremlin last autumn, there has been a growing view that economic cooperation should bypass the Soviet government. Pressure is growing for some of the dissident republics, particularly in the Baltic, to be politically recognised, implicitly undercutting the post-war consensus that all European boundaries established after 1945 are inviolate.

Before jumping to such extreme conclusions, three questions are worth asking. Should we continue to cooperate with President

Gorbachev if he slides back into his country's old authoritarian and militaristic habits? And what if he generally observes political human rights, but tries to pursue an economic programme that is doomed to failure? Finally, what if he continues with economic and political liberalisation but insists on holding together an empire of dubious historical legitimacy?

These three issues are interconnected, but they are not one and the same. Democracy, economic liberalisation and nationalism are each incompatible with the Stalinist system, but there is no reason why the Soviet Union must either embrace or reject all three at once. It might be possible for Mr Gorbachev to follow a course of political repression, combined with economic liberalisation, in the style of China, South Korea and even Pinochet's Chile (an unlikely role model, which was

given extensive coverage recently in the Soviet media). More palatably, it might also be possible for the government to allow democracy and market economics to continue developing, while trying to keep the Soviet Union together, or at least keeping the process of disintegration under central control, with limited use of force.

This seemed to be what Mr Gorbachev had in mind when he suddenly abandoned much of his political and economic agenda last autumn.

The over-riding commitment to preserving the Union can even be discerned in the mystifying actions of Valentin Pavlov, Mr Gorbachev's new prime minister. When Mr Pavlov recently revealed that he had failed a "silent economic coup" by foreign bankers, he risked alienating the western governments and companies whose aid and investment the



Pavlov: was western 'coup' claim aimed at discrediting Yeltsin?

Soviet Union is still anxious to attract. Last week it emerged that Mr Pavlov thought this was a risk worth taking when a South African businessman (most probably a KGB agent provocateur) was arrested in Moscow airport. He had in his pocket a document signed by

Gennady Filshin, the deputy prime minister of Russia, and close ally of Boris Yeltsin. The document related to the sale of \$7.5 billion (\$3.8 billion) worth of Russia's natural resources at ludicrously low prices to shadowy western consortia.

It now seems that the object of the exercise was to entrap Mr Yeltsin and his dissident Russian administration, portraying them as stooges of malevolent western interests. More generally, it was to dam the tide of public sympathy that had been flowing in the nationalists' favour since the killing of demonstrators in Lithuania last month.

In this objective, the Soviet government may well prove successful, and not simply because of the innate gullibility often ascribed to the Russian masses. There are at least two more substantial reasons, which governments assessing their relations with

the Soviet Union should bear in mind.

First, large numbers of Russians are likely to resent foreign interference in what they consider to be their country's internal affairs. For foreign governments or western companies to intervene visibly or directly in the struggle for power between the Soviet republics and the central administration could therefore be unwise, and even counterproductive, if it encouraged a xenophobic backlash. The parallels frequently drawn between the liberation of Eastern Europe and the impending disintegration of the internal Soviet empire are not apt, because Soviet citizens have never regarded Poland or Hungary as their national territory.

The Pavlov plot may also illustrate a second point, which is even more controversial. Senior members of the Russian republican government fell for a hoax. Last

August, when Viktor Yaroshenko, Russia's newly appointed minister for foreign economic relations and one of the officials implicated by the Pavlov plot, announced at a press conference that he had received offers of investment totalling \$25 billion from an unspecified western syndicate, the claim was so implausible that no newspaper bothered to report it. It now seems, however, that the government itself was taken in by apparent offers of this kind. This seems to confirm a political naivety and economic lack of competence at the top levels of the nascent republican governments that has surprised many western observers.

The best hope for reform in the Soviet Union probably remains the central government in Moscow. If Mr Gorbachev continues to crush peaceful demonstrators with tanks the West should refuse to render him assistance. But whether the killings or arrests take place in Vilnius, Tbilisi or Moscow, the West must make clear that any boycott of the Kremlin is a response to human rights abuses and not an attempt to redraw the Soviet Union's boundaries or interfere in its internal affairs.

## Engulfed by nostalgia

Martin Jacques

Why has the domestic debate on the Gulf been so pathetic? At no time since last August has it ever seemed that Britain faced important choices that needed to be weighed one against the other.

One reason has been the political consensus. In a system so dominated by parties, the fact that Labour has never allowed any daylight between itself and the government on the appropriate response to the seizure of Kuwait has reduced the space for debate both in Parliament and the country. It has been left to two heavyweight politicians in the twilight of their careers, Edward Heath and Denis Healey, to ask the big questions. Without them, the political debate would have been as lively and enlightening as the average undergraduate seminar.

But the main reason, I believe, is not the political consensus but the British psyche. Politicians represent the mood of the country; they operate within the bounds of our culture and traditions. Britons have been brought up to believe that our natural role in life is to keep order and fight wars where appropriate. It is precisely in moments like this that we come into our own, that our innermost personality as a nation is revealed.

This is hardly surprising. For well over a century, Britain has been at the centre of the international order, once as its main architect, later as one of several. A century of taking responsibility for global order has left its indelible mark on our national personality. Even when the means are now so evidently lacking, the will and instinct are still intact. In the Gulf conflict, this has been a source of some pride. While other nations remain on the sidelines, or engage only reluctantly, we are prepared to make whatever sacrifices might be necessary. Yet what has been little commented upon is the price of that attitude.

It is no longer simply an expression of responsibility; it is also a form of escapism, a yearning to return to a now distant past. Nothing revealed this more clearly than the early days of the war. We celebrated the presence of so many of our troops, we relished the resumption of the special relation-

ship with America and we berated the Europeans for being wimps. Perhaps the world had not really changed after all, perhaps all that business about Europe had simply been a bad dream.

Of course, as the war has gone on, these simplistic reactions have to some extent changed. After the initial euphoria, it has slowly dawned that war is an interruption of normal reality rather than the reverse. None the less, the Gulf conflict has reminded us of the state of the British psyche. Our European adventure started almost 30 years ago, yet it has never managed to capture the imagination of either the political class or the people. In contrast, war stirs the deepest emotions. It reminds us of our history. It validates our existence as a nation. It provides us with a sense of purpose that for years was lacking.

So why have those two old warriors, Messrs Heath and Healey, managed to buck the political trend and ask the big questions? Mr Heath, of course, is the great outsider who during the Thatcher years thought and acted for himself. He is also the only prime minister since the war to have embraced a coherent European perspective and thereby stepped outside the embrace of a certain nostalgia.

Mr Healey is a different case. Here is a man who has acquired an extraordinarily rich internationalist outlook, especially over the past decade, and has visibly grown in stature and bearing as a consequence. He has never been strongly European, but luxuriates in a powerful sense of the world and of history. Like Mr Heath, he lacks nothing in political courage.

They have one other thing in common. Both are products of the Thirties, and they know what big wars are about. As a result, their memories are not confined to the patriotic adventures that have been Britain's post-war speciality.

Messrs Heath and Healey have been powerful, critical voices throughout the whole Gulf episode. But they are in a minority. For the most part, society has turned a deaf ear and relished the past. The Gulf, like the Falklands, is a reminder that we are a country still in search of an identity.

Originality was a concept alien to past masters, says Richard Morrison, arts editor

## The fine art of imitation

Every now and then a droll scene recurs in the art world. A painting that has been hanging innocuously in some living room for years is taken to an expert for valuation. The expert declares it to be the work of a minor artist. On the basis of that valuation the painting is auctioned for a few hundred pounds.

A year or two later it is examined again, by a more eminent expert, who pronounces it indisputably to be by some famous master. Again the painting goes under the hammer, but this time the same arrangement of points on canvas fetches ten, twenty or a hundred times the previous price. The most recent instance is the Thomas Girtin watercolour that Christie's will auction on April 9. Now expected to fetch £25,000, it was bought in 1975 for a few pounds when it was attributed to one Henry Edridge, an 18th-century painter of considerably less reputation.

Journalists often seize on such incidents as proof of three truths: that smug experts sometimes blunder entertainingly; that whether a painting is inherently good or not seems to matter much less than who painted it; and that a fool and his fortune are as easily parted in the auction house of London, New York and Tokyo as on the forecourt of an East End used-car dealer. Indeed, in April the BBC will start broadcasting *Relative Values*, a television series offering variations on this theme.

But this kind of incident has parallels in other art forms, and is hardly a new phenomenon. On February 8, 1935, *The New York Times* published a front-page scoop: "Kreisler Reveals 'Classics' As Own; Fooled Music Critics For 30 Years". The story was that Fritz Kreisler, the great violinist, had long been in the habit of inserting short pieces into his recitals, ostensibly by 17th- and 18th-century composers such as Couperin and Stamitz, which he had actually written himself. He came under virulent attack, especially from Ernest Newman, the British critic, who thought Kreisler's behaviour unethical.

But Kreisler hit back, below the belt. He savaged the "snobs...who

judge merely by name". In other words, if the critics were incapable of hearing that the pieces were not genuine baroque compositions, their opinions could hardly carry credibility. And if a piece of music gives pleasure, why should it matter that it is "forged" in an ancient style?

The musical world, at least, has grown up a little since 1935: the ubiquitous *Adagio "by Albinoni"* is generally accepted as good music, even by those aware that it was largely concocted by Remo Giazotto, a modern-day scholar, nearly 200 years after Albinoni died.

Wrongly attributed paintings, faked compositions: both matters raise questions about the nature of authorship. Why is a work of art more highly valued if it is supposedly from the recognised canon of great artists? Is it because the knowledge of authorship removes from the onlooker the onus of perception and judgment? Instead of trusting our own senses, we can rely on a received evaluation from historians. Moreover, we are implicitly subscribing to the notion that great artists invariably produce great art — when logic and experience suggest that the best work of a minor figure is usually more interesting than the worst work of a genius.

We like to consider the modern approach to history to be cool, scientific, objective. Yet as far as cultural history is concerned, we are still obsessed with the Romantic image of the Artist as Suffering Genius. Masterpieces are expected to proclaim unmistakably both their authorship and their originality.

Authorship and originality are relatively new concepts, however. Until the 18th century, at least, such distinctions were blurred. Rarely did a 16th-century composer, for instance, contemplate writing a mass that was "all his own work". Rather, he would borrow the themes of a motet by another composer and rework them: hence the genre is called "parody mass".

Similarly, the magnificent murals adorning the dual chapels of Renaissance Europe were often only partly the work of the "master"; much was done by



Handel followed the convention of the day in reshaping what had gone before. Today he would be sued for plagiarism.

anonymous assistants. Even specialists rarely find it easy to judge where individual contributions start and finish within these collective enterprises.

In the 18th century, Handel — working within the time pressures of London theatreland — scooped up any number of previously existing works (by himself or others) and re-fashioned them according to the needs of his latest operatic commission. That was the convention of the age: nobody then subscribed to the idea that a work of art was a single, unified entity. Is the majesty of his music diminished by the knowledge that

much of it is not "original" in the modern sense? Is the awesome achievement of *Messiah* lessened when the legend that Handel composed it in a four-week blitz of creativity is denied by the information that much of it was written (in other forms) many years earlier?

Today Handel would be sued for plagiarism. Composers who have the misfortune to write a hit tune that shares, perhaps, ten consecutive notes with an existing melody are often forced by law to turn over a percentage of their royalties to the composer they supposedly copied. Novelists whose plots bear

even a passing similarity to earlier yarns are mercilessly pilloried by eagle-eyed pedants in the literary press, irrespective of their books' intrinsic merits. The doctrine of "intellectual property" — that a creative artist can "own" an idea — has been enshrined into our culture, via the copyright laws. Shakespeare, who hardly ever bothered to invent his own plots, might not have found a publisher today. The risk of litigation would have been too great.

Yet this notion of intellectual property has never been more suspect than in our post-modern age, when artists in all fields peck like magpies at whatever stylistic trait takes their fancy. Some actually specialise in the act of conscious homage, building up layer upon layer of sophisticated references and puns to delight the cognoscenti. Luciano Berio explores the idea of memory itself by incorporating the scherzo of Mahler's Second Symphony into his own *Sinfonia*. Brian De Palma manipulates his camera angles so that whole sequences of his films become, for cinema buffs, fascinating commentaries on classic Hitchcock films. As for magazine and newspaper illustrators, fashion photographers, costume designers and comedy-jungle composers, parody, sly allusions and pastiche are the basic tools of their trades.

Should all these be branded as "unoriginal"? Surely not. A startling new message can be conveyed by the imaginative rearrangement of familiar images and symbols. The composer John Cage could even write four-and-a-half minutes of silence, and create a piece called *4'33"* — it is a classic debunking of artistic expectations, and a remarkably economical piece to rehearse.

The manuscript "score" of that work would doubtless fetch a tidy sum at auction today, because Cage has been elevated into the accepted canon of "great originals". If an insurance company would consider it a wise investment to have a manuscript of nothing sitting in its bank vault, so be it. I prefer listening to the music itself — or even the silence.

...and moreover

## CRAIG BROWN

Yesterday in Parliament: Sir Westbourne Park (Con): May I take this opportunity to thank the right hon. gentleman opposite for his continued support, and to agree with him that, in crises like this, Members of this House can be seen at their very best?

Mr Neil Kinnock (Lab): May I take this opportunity to thank the right hon. gentleman opposite for thanking me for my continued support? Without his own continued support, my own continued support would be less well supported.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Lib Dem): As I stare with statesmanlike posture into the middle distance, my eyes screwed together as if in concentration, I reflect — and I think it would do us all well to reflect as I reflect — that we should reflect together on this matter in a state of calm reflection. For my own part, I fully support the Opposition's support for the Government's support of my party. God bless you all.

Mr Neil Kinnock: Might I first pull at my cuffs in a thoroughly statesmanlike manner before congratulating the prime minister on his smooth handling of his press conference this morning? It can be very difficult, with all those lights shining on you, not to mention a great many important questions, and I think I speak for everyone on this side when I say he handled it with aplomb. Furthermore, might I assure him that he has our fullest support for everything he chooses to do in the future, and for that matter

everything he chooses not to do? The Prime Minister: I am grateful to the right hon. gentleman for his statesmanlike agreement with everything I say or do. I hope that shortly after this conflict is over, he will do me the honour of accepting an invitation to tea with myself and my wife.

Mr Neil Kinnock: I thank the prime minister for his kind invitation and accept with alacrity, speed, quickness, despatch and haste. To return to business: could he answer this question clearly and honestly, without fudge or mudge: will he state firmly and unequivocally that he will at least let me provide the scones and cream? Yes or no? Yes or no?

The Prime Minister: The right hon. gentleman must realise that I am not in a position to grant his request. Nevertheless, I will look into the matter most carefully. I am deeply indebted to him for this suggestion, and few will doubt his sincerity in having made it.

Mr Awkward Customer (Lab): Didn't I once read in the Bible the line: "Thou shalt not kill"? (Shouts of "Shame!" "Apologise!" "Disgrace!")

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! I must remind the hon. gentleman that such language in this House at the present time is highly improper, highly improper indeed.

Mr Neil Kinnock: Before the prime minister deigns to answer that very rude question, might I just say how Mr Awkward Customer represents only a tiny, politically-motivated and vocifer-

ous minority on this side of the House, and the rest of us are in absolute and total agreement with anything the prime minister or indeed, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, cares to do?

The Prime Minister: I am grateful to the right hon. gentleman for his assurances. He is really most statesmanlike, and I must ask him where he got his important-looking double-breasted suit?

Mr Neil Kinnock: To be perfectly frank, and to re-adjust my cuffs for one minute, I can disclose that it was my friend Mr Ashdown, the Leader of the Liberal Democrats, who recommended his tailor to me.

Mr Paddy Ashdown: Might I take this opportunity to raise one eyebrow slightly higher than the other and to extol the courage and professionalism of our fighting troops before going on to thank the leader of the Opposition — and what an excellent Opposition it is! — for giving me such a super mention just now? A very happy Easter to you and to all your families, wherever they may be.

The Prime Minister: I must tell the leader of the Liberal Democrats that he too looks really smart today. That new haircut does him and his party great credit.

Sir Armes Grove (Con): Might I just say that this House is at its very best, all pails together, absolutely adorable...

(The debate continued for a further three hours, amid general agreement that this was the House at its best.)

## Brief taste of former glory

John Major's decision to allow his private secretary, Sir Charles Powell, to brief Mrs Thatcher once a week on international events means that although bereft of power, she is still a formidable presence. Indeed, she seems to have greater access to official information than either Neil Kinnock or Paddy Ashdown.

Both enjoy a warm relationship with Major and have been regularly informed on important matters, but neither has had his briefing sessions formalised in quite the same way.

In addition to her weekly meetings with Powell — her unofficial foreign policy adviser when she was at No 10 — Mrs Thatcher also talks regularly to Major on the telephone. He is said to value her advice, especially on the Gulf — as does President Bush.

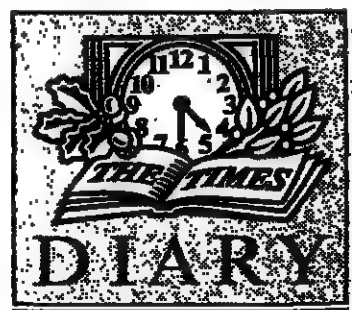
The frequency of the briefings contrasts sharply with Downing Street practice when Mrs Thatcher was in charge, and also with the number of consultations that Opposition leaders receive. Kinnock's office says he has sought private briefings with Major on only "a handful" of occasions.

Ashdown is thought to have visited Major at Downing Street and at his Commons office three or four times since the Gulf conflict began.

Edward Heath has had a 45-minute consultation with Major, at the prime minister's invitation.

While in power Mrs Thatcher rarely briefed Opposition leaders, and Heath, her predecessor as Tory leader, was never allowed to share her thoughts or plans.

The preferential treatment for Mrs Thatcher is understandable given her declaration on leaving office that she would be a backseat driver. If she is not given the maps and told the destination, how can she find the way?



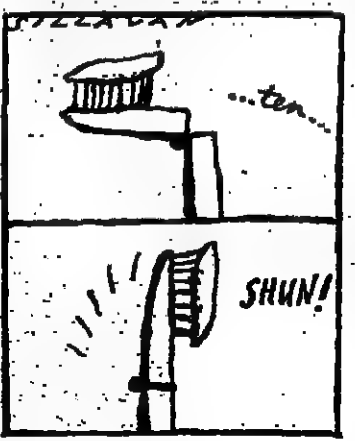
Michael Heseltine may refuse to say the community charge will be scrapped, but his colleagues seem to have reached that conclusion. Chris Patten, the Tory party chairman and former environment secretary, has appointed Robin Squire, an ultra-Tory MP and leader of the poll tax rebels, as his parliamentary private secretary. If that evidence were not enough, consider the reply of Sir Terence Heiser, permanent secretary at the environment department, when a journalist asked how the government measured the performance target of the charge: "You have to have a policy that lasts long enough to measure it."

Brush-off As the clock ticks inexorably towards the start of the land battle in the Gulf, Brigadier Patrick Cordingley, commander of the 7th Armoured Brigade, is justifiably proud of the varied and sophisticated weapons available to his troops. But despite the array, the Desert Rats claim to miss a tiny item of vital equipment — a suitable field toothbrush. A soldier stationed south of the allied ground, forces on behalf of Kuwait has appealed on behalf of himself and eight others for further supplies of a foldaway toothbrush included in the thousand Christmas hampers sent to the troops by a bottler who provides the brushes at his establishments in Egypt and at Gatwick. "As you

can appreciate, everything we carry has to be small and compact, and these have proved superb because of their size," the soldier wrote.

The bottler is sending the Rats a further 3,000 brushes. "But, much as I would like to, I can't supply every British soldier. I shall ask the defence ministry if they can provide brushes like mine."

The request is unlikely to meet with a favourable response. "Toothbrushes are not provided as part of a soldier's normal kit," says a MoD spokesman. "The Naafi is well stocked with such cosmetic items. It is up to the individual soldier to supply his own toothbrush."



## Flat prospects

David Hope has accepted the plum ecclesiastical job of Bishop of London with a certain regret. As Bishop of Wakefield, he lives in a six-bedroom villa with views of the Yorkshire countryside, nine acres of grounds, a walled garden, paddock and an orchard.

In London, he inherits Graham Leonard's official apartment in Victoria. This is above the diocese's administrative office, with the entertainment suite doubling as meeting rooms. There is no

garage. "It will be a wrench for the bishop," says his Wakefield chaplain, the Rev Tim Thornton. "He was brought up in Wakefield and is attached to the area. His twin sister lives down the road." Hope is a keen walker who makes the most of nearby fells and coast.

His aesthetic needs will not be as well catered for in London. "The accommodation in Victoria is well below that which the church commissioners have said should be recommended for a diocesan bishop," admits his London secretary.

Mercifully, Dr Hope is a bachelor and will not have to squeeze a wife and growing family into the apartment. "When he looks out of the window in Wakefield," says his chaplain, "he can gaze at his garden. In London he will look out on to a brick wall."

## Who can explain?

Two years after American evangelist Billy Graham intrigued Londoners with an advertising campaign featuring scrambled versions of the word "Life", the Natural History Museum is about to launch a similar brain-teasing poster drive.

The first poster features the word "Life" on a green background, opposite a question mark on a red one, with the caption "Think about it". The second in the series is just as cryptic. "Cranks" appears on the green side, opposite "Hooligans?" on the red, and again the message "Think about it". The third says "Balance" opposite "Extinction".

The campaign, representing the debate between ecology and technology, heralds the opening of the museum's new ecology wing on March 11. "The museum is deliberately not taking a stand on the environmental issue," says the agency responsible for the campaign. "Rather it is setting up the debate." Or just baffling the public, perhaps?





## MR MAJOR'S ALBATROSS

The debate within John Major's cabinet over the replacement of the poll tax has reached a critical point. We must interrupt the sequence of editorials on Michael Heseltine's reform of local government to ponder an extraordinary incident surrounding Monday evening's cabinet committee meeting. It seems a proposal from Mr Heseltine was put forward for a completely new property-based local tax, with a capitation top-up based on the number of adults residing in that property. The tax would not relate to site or rental value but to floor area, measured either literally or in three or more bands of size.

The idea retains the characteristic of the poll tax which most appealed to Margaret Thatcher. Though levied on property, it would be a charge still based on head counting but adjusted according to the resident population in any dwelling. This time it would not be uniform for everybody but progressive in that richer households tend to occupy more space.

At first sight, the proposal manages neatly to abandon the (small) virtue of the poll tax while keeping all its vices. It lacks the sharp clarity of a single, publicised figure for each council each year. Yet it requires the costly maintenance of an up-to-date register of local residents in addition to a new Domesday survey of property sizes throughout the land. Since large numbers of poor people do occupy large properties (albeit in poorer parts of town), there would still have to be a complex rebate scheme. Even in its simplest form, such a proposal might have been devised by civil service trade unions eager to boost membership. The obvious objection, that property size is not necessarily an indicator of ability to pay, means that the new tax would be seen as just as unfair as the poll tax, with needless extra complexity. Labour's Bryan Gould remarked in the

Commons yesterday that the Tory party has now come up with 43 varieties of replacement for the poll tax. Such promiscuity could also be laid at Labour's door, through which has yet to emerge a robust replacement for the poll tax. Mr Gould described Mr Heseltine's latest as a "twin-tax tortoise" and a "nightmare scenario". Labour's various projects for property taxes "related to ability to pay" are vulnerable to the same charge. But since Mr Heseltine is no fool and knows that his new tax would require a massive and controversial act of parliament, he must be assumed to be engaged in Machiavellian tactics.

To what end? This affair is set to be John Major's first substantial domestic fiasco. Rumour has it that Mr Heseltine and his more sensible colleagues would like simply to reinstate the rates, based on the existing rating registers. This would require simple, short legislation and could be dispatched, probably with bipartisan agreement, this year. The bugbear is the Tory party's recent history. Mr Major can still feel round his neck the carcass of Mrs Thatcher's poll tax albatross. What shall he say to the backbenchers, he agonises, what to the party workers in the country? Abolish the poll tax, by all means, but surely not to restore the rates, in the removing of which so much loyal party blood was shed?

Mr Heseltine appears intent on leaving a series of alternative proposals, of increasing odiousness, aimed at terrifying Mr Major and his colleagues into seeing common sense. His latest idea is sufficiently barney not to be taken seriously and will presumably die the death. The mind boggles at what next is to emerge from his embattled office. But sooner or later sanity must triumph. For that to happen Mr Major, not Mr Heseltine, must take his courage in both hands and make a decision: the rates it must be.

## GATT'S CRITICAL STATE

In Geneva today, Arthur Dunkel, the long-suffering director-general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, will test the pulse of the comatose Uruguay Round of negotiations to liberalise world trade. He will ask the United States and the European Community to keep the talks alive by splitting their differences over how far and fast to free farm trade. These talks collapsed after four years last December, over the EC's refusal to be serious about reducing trade distortions in agriculture. Unless there are clear vital signs, by March 1 they could be beyond reviving.

On that date, only ten days away, the "fast track" negotiating authority accorded the US administration by Congress expires. Without such authority, which means that Congress is pledged to accept or reject a trade deal without amendment, negotiation between 108 governments would be meaningless. The American government will probably seek a two-year extension of this mandate, but there is no certainty that Congress will oblige.

Congressmen are increasingly convinced that the 1988 US Trade Act, which requires the US administration to retaliate unilaterally against countries it deems to be "unfair" traders, serves American interests better than the post-war multilateral regime of the Gatt. In addition, the more American legislation perceives Europe to be a potentially exclusive trading fortress, the more enamoured they are of President Bush's proposed free trade zone from Anchorage to Cape Horn. Rival trading blocs, seen from Washington, are beginning to look dangerously attractive.

Secondly, while the Gatt talks cover a host of other sectors, the key to resuming talks is unquestionably farm trade. The EC's schizoid performance on agriculture has exasperated every other country in the negotiation except Japan (whose rice farmers are even more sacred than the Community's), and convinced senior Congressmen

that Brussels is not in good faith. The absurdity is that within the EC the Commission is at least prepared to admit that the common agricultural policy has failed consumers, taxpayers and farmers alike and to contemplate serious reform, including deep cuts in the prices paid to EC farmers. The CAP budget is again spinning out of control and the food mountains are rising, making reform imperative. Yet in the Gatt, the Commission, bowing to its farm ministers, still refuses to improve on an offer of 15 per cent cuts in overall subsidies, already rejected by everybody else.

Nor will Brussels discuss with its Gatt partners specific commitments to reduce farm subsidies in three separate areas: internal price supports, barriers against exports, and the subsidies it pays exporters to bridge the gap between inflated EC prices and world markets. The EC's refusal to take this small step is the more inexplicable because, when the talks were collapsing in late last December, the EC cried foul on the ground that its negotiations had made just such a concession. Yet in talks with the US in Geneva last week, they backtracked.

Yesterday in Strasbourg the trade commissioner, Frans Andriessen, said it was time for the EC to "take an initiative". He talked robustly about the need for "deeds not words", but budgeted not one inch on substance. There is also muttering about reforming the CAP in the Community's own good time, not under American pressure. That is no more than an attempt to cloak procrastination in the mantle of the high moral ground. The EC needs CAP reform. As the world's biggest trading group, it also needs open markets and the investment, growth and jobs a successful Uruguay Round would generate. A creative offer on farm trade would meet both objectives. The farm ministers are jeopardising prosperity on the farm, in industry and in the whole world. They must be overruled before the damage becomes irreparable.

## REGIMENTAL SPORT

A distinct streak of puritanism in the national character marks the treatment of sport in schools: only the British would ruin a pleasure by making it compulsory and giving it the joyless name of physical education. The subject is to be included in that dreary thing, the national curriculum. Ask educationists what place physical education should have in that curriculum, and the first thing they think of is regimentation.

The education secretary, Kenneth Clarke, has told the working group preparing proposals for sport in schools that its interim report is not flexible enough. The group should revise its ideas, he said, so that older children could keep healthy by being allowed to choose for themselves from a range of "sensible sporting and physical activities". He must have wondered why anything so obvious needed to be stated, but he is dealing with the PE teaching establishment. In a rare ministerial protest at the jargon of their peculiar profession, he also told them to use language "which reflects the practical nature of the subject".

Enlightened PE teachers certainly exist. But the subject is still too much in thrall to its own history. That has two main strands, the "muscular Christianity" of 19th-century public school after Thomas Arnold, and the need to recruit a large, fit army from the ranks of the working class.

Neither had much to do with the love of sport, nor with the hedonistic enjoyment of fitness and physical skill for its own sake. Its motto was *mens sana in corpore sano*, otherwise interpreted as "If you are not feeling miserable, it cannot be good for your soul."

The physical condition of many of those called into Kitchener's new army before the Somme was a shock to their officers. The 1944 Education Act's provisions for universal physical education reflected a similar concern in the second world war. Post-war physical education resembled army physical training, not least because many of those teaching it in schools had been service PTIs in wartime. The result was to give the teaching of health, to which physical exercise is merely a means, a bad name. Whole generations swore at 15, 16 or 18 never to touch it again.

To that grim inheritance, the Arnold tradition contributed the dubious virtue of team spirit. This had little to do with a decent consideration for the rest of humankind, more with blind loyalty to institutional chauvinism. In the name of team spirit, not fitness, generations of boys and girls have turned out on the coldest days of winter to take part in games they loathe, while being discouraged from the individual pleasure of sports such as tennis or athletics.

There is nothing wrong with encouraging children to find a form of exercise they like, nor with subsidising sports fields and equipment within the state education system. Physical education should be what its name implies, schooling in the proper care of the body. Sport is an extra-curricular hobby. Excelling at it requires skill and self-discipline, but it is not to every pupil's taste. The working group wants all pupils up to a certain age to be subjected, compulsorily, to every facet of physical education from team games to dance. There is no more certain way to take the joy out of them.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pimington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### Seeking the truth in war but thwarting propaganda

From Mr William M. Clarke

Sir, I was glad to see that, in your personally signed article (February 18), you recognised, and to some extent shared, the anxieties of many of your readers concerning media coverage of the Gulf war. Your analysis, however, concentrated on the needs of newspapers to establish "the truth" and did not, I believe, go to the heart of the war-time reporting dilemma.

The difficulty is that one cannot so easily shed one's nationality, in order to maintain newspaper integrity, when one's own country is in a conflict. If Britain, along with others, is in a state of war with Iraq, British editors and producers need to consider what this extra war-time dimension implies.

1. Put at its simplest, is it in the interests and safety of British troops for information, useful to the enemy, to be made available daily through radio, TV and newspapers, even if it is factually accurate? The question should always be asked even if the answers vary. It is not sufficient to leave such matters entirely to the military censor: editors have a duty too.

2. Is it really sufficient to give what Mr Winston S. Churchill (February 18) terms a "health warning" to all Iraqi-censored or Iraqi-directed reports from Baghdad? In order to make what you call "the best possible stab at the truth in the time available", shouldn't British reporters in Baghdad be regularly asked by editors to report all aspects of the war (including events in Kuwait) and, if they are prevented from doing so, to send reports describing their inability to do so and why, or, if this is not allowed, be withdrawn from Iraq?

3. Is it in the interests of nations at war to offer the enemy the use of their efficient world-wide networks (TV or syndicated papers) for the distribution of the enemy's controlled news, whatever that may be?

As an ex-Times journalist and an ex-RAF officer, I am naturally torn by the dilemma. But I believe that war-time coverage so far has too often ignored the national interest.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM M. CLARKE,  
37 Park Vista,  
Greenwich, SE10,  
February 19.

From Mr Brian Bransbury

Sir, In your signed article yesterday you say, quite rightly, that the media's duty is "to make the best possible stab at the truth in the time available". In my view, the glaring truth, considering the record of Saddam in care for human life, is that Amiriya was not a military target masquerading as a civilian one, but was a civilian target masquerading as a military one.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN BRANSBURY,  
Cardwiners,  
Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire,  
February 19.

Consider the evidence: clumsy camouflage on the roof, a few military vehicles going to and fro in the vicinity and coded messages broadcast from the area. We swallowed the bait and Saddam was presented with a propaganda victory. But we can make sure that we are not to be fooled again.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN BRANSBURY,  
Cardwiners,  
Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire,  
February 19.

From Air Marshal Arthur McDonald

Sir, Your headline of February 14 (later editions), "Civilian casualties give Saddam a propaganda coup", seems to me to raise three important issues.

1. Are we in the process of losing the propaganda campaign, while winning the military campaign? If so, all the military effort will have been in vain.

2. Are we losing the propaganda campaign because we are not even fighting it? Western journalists and camera crews have just presented to the world heartrending accounts and pictures of the bodies of women and children being pulled out of a building, described as an air-raid shelter.

This is what Saddam wanted us to see and know about. Not one of them has pointed out that all Saddam needed to do to prevent this terrible tragedy was to invite the International Red Cross to check each bunker used as an air-raid shelter and then paint a red cross on its roof.

3. Every single Scud missile which Saddam has launched since this war began has been aimed at civilian targets only. Not one has been aimed at a military target. (They are not capable of hitting military targets except by chance.) By contrast allied bombs can and do hit military targets very precisely.

Yours sincerely,  
ARTHUR McDONALD,  
9 Daniels Walk,  
Lymington, Hampshire,  
February 14.

From Mr Ali Masawi

Sir, I am a British Iraqi with many close relatives not far from the shelter that was bombed. I write to you on behalf of those children and women who were maimed and burnt to plead to the politicians and military men to rethink their bombing strategy.

Like many other people, I rely on independent Western journalists reporting from Baghdad to form my opinion of the conduct of the Allies in their bombing campaign. It is becoming obvious to me that there is a hidden objective to destroy Iraq in the current war being waged against the people of that country.

Yours faithfully,  
ALI MASAWI,  
Beechlands, Rotherfield Road,  
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire,  
February 14.

### Power-sharing and internment in Northern Ireland

From Professor Cornelius O'Leary

Sir, Richard Ford reports (February 7) that Mr Peter Brooke's efforts to engage the leaders of Ulster parties in talks about the future administration of the province seem likely to fail, and that "he is in danger of losing credibility".

Mr Brooke, like his predecessors in the office of Secretary of State for Northern Ireland since its creation in 1972, has been following the principles first enunciated in the Green Paper, *The Future of Northern Ireland* (1972): viz., that any new political structures in Northern Ireland would have to give the "minority interests a share in the exercise of executive power" and that such structures should be "so far as possible acceptable to and accepted by the Republic of Ireland".

Since 1974 successive opinion polls have shown power-sharing to be the only political option acceptable to a majority of both Protestants and Catholics. In the latest, according to the *Belfast Telegraph* (January 30), 75 per cent of Protestant respondents and 64 per cent of Catholics were in this category.

In the current impasse, the IRA are able to entice young disaffected Catholics into their ranks, and in recent elections about one in every three Catholic voters supported Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA.

So if Mr Brooke spends a whole

year patiently trying to bring the leaders of the main Ulster parties into talks about power-sharing and at the end has to admit failure, it is surely the party leaders, not the secretary of state, who lose credibility.

Yours sincerely,  
CORNELIUS O'LEARY,  
The Queen's University of Belfast,  
Department of Political Science,  
Belfast BT7 1NN,  
February 11.

From Mr George Martelli

Sir, Were a policy of internment revived in Northern Ireland, as recommended by Major General Jeapes (February 12), none would benefit more from it than the inhabitants of the Catholic ghettos. For two decades these people have lived under a reign of terror imposed by the IRA.

If they are described as no-go areas it is not because the police are afraid to enter them, but that it would be useless for them to do so. No Catholic would dare to report a crime to them, or give them any information about it. Thus the gunmen are free to dispense their own rough justice in the form of lone-captives and beatings.

No criticism of their activities or policy is allowed and there is no freedom of speech or movement. That this state of affairs should have been allowed by our democracy to continue for so long on British

This objective is pursued under the cover of a cleverly conducted media campaign and devoured by part of the public that has been brainwashed into "gun-bo" attitudes.

I appeal to all women and men of faith - Jews, Christians, Muslims and Hindus - to raise their voices to demand the truth and pray for peace.

Yours faithfully,  
ALI MASAWI,  
Beechlands, Rotherfield Road,  
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire,  
February 14.

From Mr Terence J. Harris

Sir, News reporting from the Gulf seems to be dictated by "right to know" (an American political concept) rather than "need to know". I fear that the Iraqis may gain valuable military information from Western news reports.

Surely it is time we followed the "need to know" principle. I certainly do not need to know that a certain Scud missile fell on Ramat Gan, although it may help the Iraqi military to know. I do not need to know specific details of our training and possible tactics, but they might help Saddam Hussein.

If wounded British troops get sent to NHS hospitals for treatment, I do not need to know which hospitals, but perhaps this country's enemies would like to know. However, I do need to know that these wounded soldiers will be well guarded against the possibility of any terrorist attack.

Yours faithfully,  
T. J. HARRIS,  
7 Bolton Gardens Mews, SW10,  
February 11.

From Mr Noel Falconer

Sir, Good intentions have already imperilled our forces in the Gulf. "Giving sanctions time to work" delayed the air and consequently the ground campaign that must be completed before that desert becomes too hot for effective mobile warfare in the spring.

The same decent people are now attempting to limit our war aims to the freeing of Kuwait only, which by implication would restrict our strategy. Modern weapons benefit the defence as well as the offence. We need to avoid the fortified border and make the Iraqi reserves move from their well-protected bunkers, move as far as possible moreover, so that the maximum attrition can be inflicted as they consume scarce fuel and spares.

This requires a thrust well to the west - a thrust, moreover, which can neither be ignored nor awaited, which means to Baghdad. It must not be inhibited by protest, however well-meaning.

Yours sincerely,  
NOEL FALCONER,  
223 Bramhall Moor Lane,  
Hazel Grove, Stockport.

From Mr James Rusbridger

Sir, There are two important flaws in General Jeapes's suggestion that internment should be reintroduced in Northern Ireland.

First, it would raise the international profile of the IRA. The government has always tried to avoid this by claiming they are merely a small bunch of thugs on the point of defeat.

Second, for how long would the internees be held? Experience shows that the majority of convicted IRA members resume their activities after release. It is, therefore, all the more likely that an unconvicted member, held without trial, would be even more anxious to do so.

The Israeli government has been detaining Arabs for quite some while without any sign of the violence diminishing.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES RUSBRIDGER,  
Jasmine Cottage, Tremorebridge,  
Lanivet, Bodmin, Cornwall,  
February 12.

land to sell, people with surplus houses, and those whose commission is based on the price.

Popular attitudes to estate agents would suggest that a measure which would deprive them of a regular subsidy by the taxpayer would be highly popular. There is no reason why the process should be painful to anyone else. Phasing the reduction according to inflation could mean that the real cost of an existing £30,000 mortgage would still reduce over the period, as would the unreal price of housing.

Yours faithfully,  
R. G. SUTHERLAND,  
283 Hyde End Road,  
Spencers Wood,  
Reading, Berkshire,  
February 4.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER GAY,  
13 Albion Road,  
Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey,  
February 15.

Each of five stores which I tried in Staines today said they had sold out and would not be restocking because spring fashions were now being introduced. They had presumably

sold out because there was real demand and the snow outside did not seem a likely harbinger of spring.

Perhaps they would do better to wait until spring for spring fashions and cater for winter demand in winter.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER GAY,  
13 Albion Road,  
Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey,  
February 15.

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February 15.

### 'Eye for an eye' in its context

From the Chief Rabbi

Sir, It is time to lay to rest the old canard of "an eye for an eye" meaning physical retaliation in Jewish teaching.

Canon H. B. York (February 13) rightly asserts "this provision was introduced into Mosaic law to limit and restrain excessive retribution", but he is quite wrong that this was "not to require any specific action by way of compensation." It was precisely that.

The charge that "an eye for an eye" referred to the *lex talionis* of literal retaliation originated from a New Testament misinterpretation (Matthew 5: 38, 39): "You have been told 'An eye for an eye', but I tell you to turn the other cheek."

In fact the Hebrew phrase *ayin talait* never meant "an eye for an eye" but "an eye instead of an eye", and the Jewish tradition has always construed this to refer to monetary compensation to be paid "instead of" the victim's lost eye. *Talait* invariably stands for a replacement.

The celebrated German-Jewish scholar Benno Jacob, in the classic monograph on the subject (*Auge um Auge*, Berlin, 1929), adduces eight distinct arguments to prove that the Hebrew text cannot have any other meaning.

Among these proofs are the expression "you shall give (not take) an eye" (Exodus 21: 23, 24); retaliation cannot ensure that the injury is commensurate (i.e., when the attacker only had one eye; and only for murder may "ransom" (i.e., payment) be accepted (Numbers 35: 31).

The *lex talionis* was accepted in other ancient legislations, but "an eye for an eye" as commonly understood is completely alien to Jewish thought and practice.

Yours faithfully,  
JAKOBOWITZ,  
Office of the Chief Rabbi,  
Adler House,  
Tavistock Square, W.C1,  
February 14.

From the Reverend Canon Michael Saward

Sir, I am grateful to Canon York for his sympathetic explanation of my recent General Synod reference to the *lex talionis* (report, January 30). He is quite right. I see it as the basis for a just penal law and certainly not in any literalistic sense. In my speech I made the very points that he has highlighted.

My daughter and I have had to work this out in the full glare of publicity since my view was attacked in 1986, but our experience at that time did not create our convictions. We had to face in the wind tunnel of violent horror what had already been on our conceptual drawing board in advance.

To say, then, that society needs to recover the *lex talionis*, namely the principle of "just desert", is in no way to set it in conflict with the challenge to forgiveness which is presented by Jesus Christ and is the difficult road down which the Christian victim is called to tread.

I believe in both.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL SAWARD,  
Chapter House,  
St Paul's Churchyard, EC4,  
February 14.

From Mr Robert Still

Sir, The freezing out of "tonal" music written in the 25 post-war years by British composers in favour of the avant-garde, atonal serialism of the Boulez-type is by now well documented. As Richard Morrison rightly says (article, February 13), Sir William Glock and Hans Keller of the BBC had between them the power to ensure that composers whose work did not fit their mould had no chance of having it performed in the most influential forms available.

Other orchestras and the recording companies not surprisingly took their cue from the BBC, with the result that listeners and concert-goers were deprived of the chance to judge the value of such tonal compositions for themselves.

My husband, Robert Still, who died 20 years ago, had all but one short piece turned down by the BBC, although several of his compositions were successfully performed under, among others, the late Sir Eugene Goossens and Rachmaninov, as well as in a number of other countries, including Germany. His lengthy correspondence and personal conversations with Hans Keller bore witness to the accuracy of Morrison's remark: "to write tonal music was professional suicide".

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH STILL,  
Buckley Lodge, Buckley,  
Wirral, Merseyside,  
February 13.

From Mr D. G. Evans

Sir, Many years ago the Post Office introduced the revolutionary system of perforated stamps which only required the addition of human saliva to enable them to be attached to an envelope.

Has any more inefficient, unhealthy, disastrous procedure so successfully withstood the onslaught of progress?

Yours faithfully,  
D. G. EVANS,  
46 Layton's Lane,  
Surrey-on-Thames, Middlesex,  
February 15.

Yours faithfully,  
D. G. EVANS,  
46 Layton's Lane,  
Surrey-on-Thames, Middlesex,  
February 15.





COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
February 19: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.  
The President of the Republic of Bulgaria and Mrs Zheleva visited the Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh and remained to luncheon.  
The following were invited: His Excellency Mr Viktor Kulov (Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs), His Excellency Mr Dimitar Lutzhev (Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers), His Excellency the Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria, Mrs Stancov, Mr and Mrs Richard Thomas, Sir Patrick and Lady Wright and Sir Isaac and Lady Berlin.  
The Right Hon John Major, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.  
The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, attended receptions at St James's Palace for Young People who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.  
His Royal Highness, President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, attended a dinner at the Armourers' Hall, Coleman Street, London EC2, Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.  
The Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.  
The Duchess of York this morning visited Central Saint Martin's College of Art and Design, Southampton Row, London WC1.  
Mrs John Floyd was in attendance.  
Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Duke of York.  
**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
February 19: Lieutenant-Colonel John Brooking Thomas today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Honorary Colonel, The Royal Yeomanry, upon relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Day also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Commanding Officer of The Royal Yeomanry.

Forthcoming marriages

**Mr M.J.D. Cline**  
and **Miss C.M. Hyland**  
The engagement is announced between Marcus, only son of Mr Barnes Cline, of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, and Mrs Megan Ward, of Stratford St Mary, Suffolk, and Caroline, young daughter of Mr and Mrs William Hyland, of Furness Fellham, Herefordshire.  
**Mr G.J. Dunlop**  
and **Miss V.C. Kinell**  
The engagement is announced between Gilbert John, elder son of Mr and Mrs S.H. Dunlop, of Northern Ireland, and Victoria Clare, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs John Kinell, of Tollerent, York.  
**Mr R.H. Eveleigh**  
and **Miss J.L. Adams**  
The engagement is announced between Rupert, son of Mr and Mrs Nicholas Eveleigh, of Prittlewell, Kent, and Jocelyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Adams, of Highgate, London.  
**Mr T.G.J. Gibbon**  
and **Miss A.J. Barker**  
The engagement is announced between Thomas, elder son of Mr and Mrs W.F.H. Gibbon, of Tending, Essex, and Annabel, daughter of Mr and Mrs H.M.V. Barker, of Chessington, Surrey.  
**Mr L.D. Graham**  
and **Miss C.M. Sexton**  
The engagement is announced between Drysdale, second son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Graham, of Edinburgh, and Clare, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Stuart Sexton, of Hurnford Cottage, Sandstead, Surrey.  
**Mr S.H. Harris**  
and **Miss S.J. Longmore**  
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mrs A.H. Harris and the late Mr H.B. Harris, of Laleham, Middlesex, and Julie, second daughter of Professor and Mrs D.B. Longmore, of Staines, Middlesex.

**Appointments**  
Captain N. J. Wilkeson promoted to Rear Admiral from January, and appointed to the Prospect team.  
Captain G. N. Davis promoted to Rear Admiral and to be Director General Fleet Support (Policy and Services), in succession to Rear Admiral R. T. Fere, from July.  
The Rev R. F. Neill to be Principal Chaplain, Church of Scotland and Free Churches (Naval), in succession to the Rev S. L. Williams, in July.  
Dr David Slater to be Chief Inspector of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. He will succeed Dr Frank Feates on May 1.  
Mr Cliff Greenham to be special adviser to Mr John Patten and Mrs Angela Rumbold, Ministers of State at the Home Office. He succeeds Mr John Taylor, the prospective parliamentary candidate for Cheltenham.  
Mr Robert Osborne to be the first full-time Director of the Tree Council, the charity which promotes the planting and conservation of trees.  
Dr Jo Ivey Bedford to be Director of the King's Fund College, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, from March 15, in succession to Mr Gordon Best.

**Church news**  
**Retirements**  
The Rev David John Hart, Assistant Curate of Llanfair, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Llanfair, in succession to the Rev R. T. Fere, from July.  
The Rev David John Hart, Assistant Curate of Llanfair, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Llanfair, in succession to the Rev R. T. Fere, from July.  
**Appointments**  
The Rev George J. W. Pipe, Missionary Officer, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Llanfair, in succession to the Rev R. T. Fere, from July.  
The Rev George J. W. Pipe, Missionary Officer, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Llanfair, in succession to the Rev R. T. Fere, from July.

OBITUARIES

FULKE WALWYN

Fulke Walwyn, National Hunt trainer, died on February 18 aged 80. He was born on November 8, 1910.



IN A career lasting 50 years Fulke Walwyn captured every important jumping race in the calendar. In some he was responsible for the winning horse at least half a dozen times and his final winning tally was 2,188 races won.  
He first made his mark in the record books as an amateur rider and had a remarkable Grand National success in 1936. Two fences from home, going easily, the 100-1 outsider, Davy Jones, ridden by Anthony Milmay, looked a certain winner. But then his reins broke. Meanwhile, Walwyn on Reynoldstown had survived losing not only his whip at Valentine's first time round, but also, more seriously, an iron when his mount blundered on the final circuit. Carrying 12st 2lb and conceding 23 lbs to Davy Jones, the tiring Reynoldstown then had a dozen lengths to make up on his only serious rival. Walwyn, however, with great perseverance and strength from the saddle, ensured that he did so, and, albeit helped by Davy Jones's misfortune, went away to win comfortably.  
In 1937 Walwyn turned professional, riding for George Beeby, but a fall and a badly broken arm kept him out of action for much of the season. He had already survived a serious fall and head injuries but in 1938 at Ludlow he had an even worse accident. Unconscious for a month, he was fitted with a metal plate in his head and doctors warned that further injury might prove fatal. Walwyn, heeding the advice, took out a licence to train at Delamere House, Lambourn, in 1939.  
Fulke Thomas Tyndall Walwyn was born in Wrexham. His father was a serving officer in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, an outstanding show-jumper and devoted to hunting. Walwyn was in the middle early, taking part in gymkhanas, show-jumping and hunting and continued to do so at school at Malvern. After Sandhurst he was commissioned into the Ninth Lancers. In 1935, however, in a staff matter of regimental etiquette, he was obliged to resign. His "offence" was evening newspaper publicity concerning a court hearing following a fracas in a Soho nightclub. Walwyn had appeared as a witness - but for the prosecution.  
By the time war was declared, he had achieved 18 winners as a trainer. He was recalled to the colours but his injuries at first prevented active participation and dictated a most unlikely role in the Military Police. This turned out to have its advantages. He was able to commute between Tidworth and Lambourn where he and his then wife, Diana, continued to run their small establishment. Later he was medically upgraded, rejoined the Ninth Lancers,

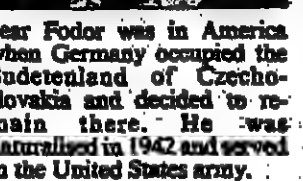
and served in France. In 1944, Walwyn moved his quarters to Saxon House, Lambourn, where he lived for the rest of his life.  
By 1946, with National Hunt racing regaining momentum after the wartime break, he was leading trainer for the first time. In the same year, the late Miss Dorothy Paget sent him some chasers and hunters. This was a turning point in his fortunes, though at the time it was not universally seen as such. The eccentric Miss Paget was endowed with limitless money but an equally infinite ruthlessness towards trainers who could not strike the success she craved. Walwyn appeared to be the latest candidate for serving his brief time before joining a lengthy list of summary dismissals by the owner. However, this proved far from being the case and Walwyn eventually earned the reputation of being the man who, at last, had "tamed Dorothy Paget".  
It was a successful association. On one afternoon in 1948 Walwyn saddled five Paget winners at Folkestone. He was champion jumps trainer on a further two occasions and gained victories for his mercurial patron on the flat, when he sent out Aldborough to win both the Queen Alexandra

his rider, Fred Winter, was co-star of an epic afternoon at Auteuil in 1962 when capturing the Grand Steeplechase de Paris despite a broken bridle. Yet his career, like that of Diamond Edge, was beset with injury and setbacks which would have defeated a less-inspired trainer. One of Walwyn's great gifts lay in an almost clairvoyant instinct about, and feeling for, horses which were difficult to keep sound. He never hurried a horse for the sake of a quick return.  
In 1973, on the death of Peter Cazalet, Walwyn became trainer to the Queen Mother. This happy association produced a flow of victories in the royal colours, notably with Game Spirit, winner of 21 races, Isle of Man, another prolific winner; Tammuz, victorious in the 1975 Schweppes Gold Trophy; and, yet another illustration of expertise with older horses possessed of less than perfect legs, the game old campaigner, Special Cargo, winner of three Grand Military Gold Cups, who in the 1984 Whitbread beat his stable-companion, Diamond Edge, into third place.  
Among other famous horses were: the Champion Hurdler, Anzio, and Kieristair; The Dikler, winner of a King George VI Chase; and a Whitbread, who ran in every Cheltenham Gold Cup between 1970 and 1976, beating Pencil by a short-head in 1973, as well as being runner-up and twice third in other years; and Tapiristair, ridden by John Lawrence (now Lord Oaksey) with a Whitbread and a Hennessy to his credit.  
The formidable statistics of Walwyn-trained important winners include the Whitbread Gold Cup, Hennessy Gold Cup, and Grand Military Gold Cup seven times apiece; the King George VI Chase five times; the Cheltenham Gold Cup four times; the Scottish Grand National and the Champion Hurdle twice each; and the Grand National once. He was champion jumps trainer five times.  
Walwyn was a man who measured his words, but in his gravely voice spoke from a deep well of equine lore. Training was his life and he had little interest in other pursuits. When he was 60 he said: "I'm getting a bit old, I may give it another year or two before retiring." That was one of his forecasts which happily proved well wide of the mark. He did not give up his licence for another 19 years, retiring at the end of the 1989-90 season and handing over the running of Saxon House to his second wife, Cath, his first wife having died in 1949. Shortly afterwards it was announced that the Kim Muir Memorial Chase - the three-mile race for amateur riders on the opening day of the Cheltenham National Hunt Festival - was to be renamed The Fulke Walwyn Challenge Cup Chase.  
He leaves his widow, Cath, and a daughter.

EUGENE FODOR

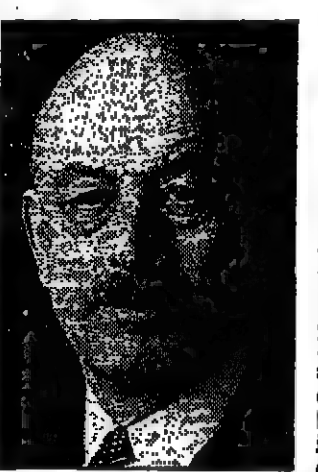
Eugene Fodor, Hungarian-born American travel guide writer, died in Torrington, Connecticut, on February 19 aged 85. He was born on October 14, 1905.

THE books produced by Eugene Fodor before the war set a benchmark for what became the accepted idea of a popular travel guide. His aim from the outset was to appeal to a mass audience and the end product was necessarily different in emphasis from the products of Michelin or Baedeker of those days, with their solidly cultural itineraries. Getting yourself at home in it and, above all, not spending more money than necessary were the hallmarks of the Fodor approach, and though his first guides were produced while he was still in Europe they were well received in America, where he subsequently based himself.  
Eugene Fodor was born in Léva, Hungary, but went to France for his university education, graduating in economics and politics from Grenoble University in 1927. After three years as travel correspondent in Hungary he came to London in 1934 and began writing travel books himself, the first being *1935 On the Continent*. The book, which covered 25 European countries, struck a conversational note which made it easily accessible to many to whom travel was still something of a daunting adventure. Its reputation spread to the United States where, after the publishers Houghton Mifflin asked Fodor to include England, Ireland and Scotland, *Europe 1937* appeared in 1938. In that



year Fodor was in America when Germany occupied the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia and decided to remain there. He was naturalised in 1942 and served in the United States army.  
After the war he took up publishing in earnest and his Fodor's Modern Guides soon became an indispensable part of the travel-hungry American's equipment. They were characterised by their detailed but entertaining descriptions of places and people and by their intention to make uncharted parts of the world less daunting for the American traveller. Fodor sold his business in 1968 and the guides are now published by Random House with 128 titles selling three million copies a year. Fodor once summed up his own attitude to modern tourism, seeing in it "the greatest mass migration in human history" with travellers crossing "each other's boundaries in a peaceful, useful and joyous invasion".  
In the 1970s Howard Hunt, a former CIA agent and a key figure in the Watergate scandal, alleged that Fodor, too, had been a CIA agent and that other agents had hidden behind the cover of being Fodor travel writers. Fodor conceded that he had cooperated with the CIA on occasions, but denied ever having been an agent himself.  
Fodor is survived by his wife, Vlasta.

SIR FRANCIS PEARSON



Sir Francis Fenwick Pearson, Bt, MBE, Conservative MP for Clitheroe from 1959 to 1970 and chief minister of Manipur State before Indian independence, died on February 17 aged 79. He was born on June 13, 1911.  
SIR Frank Pearson served his country in India, at Westminster and, above all, in the northwest of England where his family had its roots. Behind him were generations of Westmorland solicitors and it was there and in Lancashire, where he lived for so long and which he represented so loyally, that he was most fulfilled.  
He was the son of Frank Pearson, a Kirkby Lonsdale solicitor, but he decided not to follow him into the family profession. After Uppingham and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he went straight to India and a

commission in the 1st Gurkha Rifles with whom he saw active service on the north-west frontier. From 1934 to 1936 he was ADC to the Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon, after which he progressed steadily until he was appointed chief minister of Manipur State in 1943. This phase of his life ended with Indian independence and, although offered the opportunity to enter the foreign service in 1947, he went back instead to the northwest, where he farmed at Gressingham in Lancashire.  
But though these were among his happiest years it was obvious to agriculture alone was not enough for a man of his character and experience in early middle life and he was soon to serve as a

comfortably Conservative seat of Clitheroe. Almost immediately he was appointed an assistant whip and by 1962 he had become a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.  
When Lord Home resigned his earldom to become prime minister in 1963, one of his first actions on entering the Commons was to appoint Pearson as his parliamentary private secretary and it was in recognition of his devoted work in this capacity that he was created a baronet in the 1964 resignation honours. With the ending of the Douglas-Home premiership Pearson was content to remain on the back benches and, indeed, his thoughts during the Wilson governments of 1964 and 1966 turned more and more away from Westminster and towards his be-

loved north country. It was with a sense of relief and fulfilment that he did not fight the 1970 general election but returned to spend the rest of his life in Lancashire.  
Here he farmed again, fished, started a building materials factory to help employment and was chairman for a time of Lancashire's Red Rose radio station. From 1971 to 1986 he was chairman of the Central Lancashire New Town Development Corporation which he saw as one of the most rewarding roles of his career. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire.  
He was married in 1938 to Katharine Fraser, member of a well known family from just the other side of the border. She survives him, together with their son Nicholas, who succeeds to the baronetcy, and their daughter Susan.

Birthdays today

Mr Robert Altman, film director, 69; The Right Rev George Aplin, former Archbishop of Jerusalem, 89; Miss Ruth Gips, conductor and composer, 70; Mr Jimmy Greaves, broadcaster and footballer, 51; Mr Eddie Hemmings, cricketer, 42; Sir Oswald Jenkins, company director, 84; Commandant Dame Marion Kettlewell, former director, WRNS, 77.  
Mr Mike Leigh, dramatist and director, 48; Mr Donald Longmore, cardiac surgeon, 63; Miss Ella Maillart, explorer, 88; Professor Sir William Mansfield Cooper, former vice-chancellor, Manchester University, 88; Mr Phil Neal, footballer, 40; Mr David O'Dowd, chief constable, Northamptonshire, 49; Sir Frederick Page, former chairman, Aircraft Group, British Aerospace, 74; Dr Valerie Payne, headmistress, Malvern Girls' College, 51; Mr Sidney Poirer, actor, 64; Vice-Admiral Sir Cameron Rusby, 65.

Dinners

Royal Camellian for the Exhibition of 1851  
The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, attended a dinner last night at the Armourers' Hall to mark the centenary of the commission's educational awards. The following commissioners were present:  
Sir Denis Rook (chairman of the board of management), Sir David Dorn, Mr S. Z. de Ferranti, Sir Peter Gadsden, Sir Arnold Hall, Miss Hermione Hobhouse, the Right Hon John MacGregor, MP, Mr D. H. Mansfield, Miss K. M. H. Morris, Mr O. Roth, Professor R. T. Severn, Sir Frederick Warner, Sir Richard Way, Dame Margaret Weston, Mr W. Whitfield and Mr M. C. Neale (secretary to the commissioners).  
Sir William Barlow, Dr A. J. P. Kenny and Mr C. A. H. James were also present.  
Former 1851 award holders were represented by Professors A. D. Buckingham, Sir Francis Graham-Smith, N. Green, H. E. Hall, C. H. H. Hall, S. Longair, C. B. Reese and J. H. Weston and the Lord Todd.  
Dr D. M. Brink (former Rutherford Scholar) also attended and the current award holders were represented by Mr A. G. W. Davis and Dr R. A. Lewis.

Luncheons

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association  
The Hon Douglas Hoag, QC, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, was the guest of honour at a luncheon of the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain held yesterday at the Travellers' Club. Mr Robert Mather, president, presided.  
HM Government  
Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State, for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Minister for Overseas Development, was host at a luncheon given by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Dr Geoffrey Bodley, Secretary-General of EC Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States.  
English-Speaking Union  
Mrs Valerie Mitchell, Deputy Director-General of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, received the guests at a literary luncheon held yesterday at Dartmouth House. Lady Gore-Booth presided and Lady Smalley was the guest of honour and speaker. Lady Greenhill of Harrow also spoke.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for the winners of the Queen's Award for Export and Technology at Buckingham Palace at 6.00.  
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will attend a luncheon with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London at the Central Criminal Court at 12.40.  
The Prince of Wales will visit Rolls-Royce, Bristol, at 16.30.  
The Princess of Wales will visit the offices of Childline Scotland, Stockwell Street, Glasgow, at 11.45; the head office of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Society for the Deaf, 100 Norfolk Street, at 12.55; the Glasgow Women's Reproductive Health Service Group at the Glasgow Royal Maternity Hospital at 1.45; and the Gulf Crisis Self-Help Support Group, 27 Elmbank Street, at 2.25.  
Later, as Patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, she will attend the Mountbatten Festival of Music at the Albert Hall at 7.15.  
The Duchess of York will visit Midkiff Mission Hospital, Hackney Road, at 1.45.  
Prince Edward will visit RAF Ubridge at 10.00 to meet families of those serving in the Gulf.  
The Duchess of Kent will attend a service at the Church of St Andrew's, Holborn, at 4.50 to mark the move of the Royal College of Organists from Kensington Gore to St Andrew's.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Honore Daurier, artist, Marcellus, 1808; Georges Bernanos, novelist, Paris, 1888.  
DEATHS: James I of Scotland, reigned 1406-37, murdered, Perth, 1437; Mrs Elizabeth Rowe, poet, Frome, Somerset, 1737; Joseph Hume, social reformer, Burnely Hall, Norfolk, 1855; Robert Peary, Arctic explorer, Washington, 1920; Sir Leonard Woolley, archaeologist, London, 1960; Percy Grainger, composer, White Plains, New York, 1961.  
Defeat of the Dutch fleet under Admiral Van Tromp by Admiral Blake off Portsmouth, 1653.

Road threat

Archaeologists have been given six weeks to study some Saxon iron-smelting ovens, said to be the best examples in Europe, which have been unearthed in Gillingham, Dorset, before the site disappears beneath a new £8million road.

Park preserved

Longlands, a 30-acre wildlife and country park at Cleator, Cumbria, which the county council wishes to sell, will remain open to the public after a chemical company, Albright & Wilson, of Whitehaven, agreed to pay maintenance costs.

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# Can war still create war poets?

War poetry reached its apogee between 1914 and 1918, when great writers — and non-professional soldiers — sent dispatches from the Front. George Hill doubts modern combatants could match them

In the suspense before the launch of the decisive ground offensive of the desert war, three young servicemen sent out an appeal to all the troops fighting in the Middle Eastern theatre. They asked them to submit work for a new anthology of war poetry. Within three months they had been sent 3,000 entries, and their initiative led eventually to an archive of 14,000 poems, a unique and moving record of the experience of war.

The desert offensive the men were waiting for was Montgomery's, at Alamein. Victor Selwyn and his two fellow-compilers of those *Oasis* anthologies in 1942 tapped a torrent of verse, mainly from individuals who published no other poetry before or after. But if the stresses faced by today's forces in the Gulf produce a similar flood, there is no comparable channel ready to collect it.

The Imperial War Museum's archives contain thousands of poems in print and manuscript from the two world wars, and the museum regularly mounts lectures about the literature of war (the next, in which Martin Taylor and David Goudge will talk about love poetry written in the trenches, will be given on February 27 at 6.30pm). But the museum is making no special plans to solicit war poetry inspired by the Gulf conflict, though it has put out a low-key general appeal for memorabilia related to the conflict. It is not the custom to send an official poet to the front line. It would be incongruous, almost impertinent, to do so. Poetry is not like that. In this century, the record has been kept most reasonably by the combatants themselves, who bear the danger, and the moral stress.

We can count on it that writers on the home front will soon be stitching into their work images from the battle watched day by day with such unprecedented immediacy. In this most bloodthirsty of centuries, war has inevitably forced itself into the work of most poets in Britain, from Kipling's scathing "The Islanders" and Eliot's "Little Gidding" to Sylvia Plath's "Daddy". The Gulf conflict has done the same.

Andrew Motion's "A Dream of Peace", printed in *The Times Literary Supplement* two weeks before the fighting began in the Gulf, has a claim to be the first published poem that refers to this war in particular. It draws a parallel between the tanks that are about to go clanking into action in the desert and the tanks in which the poet's father fought against the Germans in Normandy, to create an image of war as a repetitive process.

"Even while television shows us so much of what is going on, it has a paradoxical distancing effect," Mr Motion says. "It makes it more difficult to appreciate the reality of the events, because we are conditioned by what we expect to see on the screen. It tends to make a soap opera of it, as I tried to suggest in the poem — which was written quickly when it began to look inevitable that there would be fighting."

The poem is also about war as

seen by someone who has never experienced it. "I have never put on khaki myself," Mr Motion says. "That is not to say that I don't have to bear witness in my own way. But war poetry written by non-combatants doesn't close with its subject in the same way as poetry written by those who were there."

But many of those who have studied war poetry, or written it themselves, doubt whether "those who are there" will produce a significant body of work this time. In spite of the pervasiveness of war as a theme of this century's poetry, mention of "war poetry" still suggests predominantly the work written in one war, and in one theatre — the trenches of 1914-18.

This perception is unaffected by the mass of material collected in the *Oasis* anthologies, and by the work (familiar and excellent as some of it is) of soldier poets of the second world war. Korea, Vietnam,

*It could be said that since 1914, poets have had nothing to do but find new ways of saying what was said from the trenches*

the Falklands and Ulster have apparently produced still less. Public attitudes in the United States towards Vietnam were influenced by protest ballads, but these were home-grown, not voices from the battle front. The poems and diaries of David Tinker, who died in the Falklands aboard HMS Glamorgan, were published after his death, but what he said about the war was mainly in prose.

"Our war was a very different war from 1914," says the poet Vernon Scannell, who served in the infantry from 1940 to 1945. "They went into it in an extraordinary spirit of euphoria — not only Rupert Brooke talking about men going off to fight 'as swimmers into cleanness leaping', but also people like Siegfried Sassoon, who became disillusioned when they saw what it really meant. My generation had no illusions of that kind to start with. It was a browned-off war from the start. We had a dour acceptance of the necessity of it."

That disillusion of 1914 became definitive. It could crudely be claimed that there was no "war poetry" before then, and that poets since then have had nothing to do but find new ways of saying what Sassoon, Wilfred Owen and Isaac Rosenberg said from the trenches.

The poets of the first world war, almost without exception, were articulate middle-class men who would have been unlikely in normal times to think of a military career. They bore witness not only to "the pity of war", in Owen's phrase, but to the shock of finding war to be an impersonal machine for slaughter, having little in

common with the theatre of skill and gallantry depicted in the literature of generations equipped with more limited firepower.

Owen's revulsion and contempt are unsurpassed in his account of the effects of a gas attack in "Dulce et decorum est":

*If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood  
Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs,  
Obscene as cancer, my friend, you would not tell with such high zest  
To children ardent for some desperate glory,  
The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est  
Pro patria mori*

Realisation of this dawned slowly and painfully, especially on the home front, where there was no television to bring home images of what the conflict was really like. In a supplement of war poems issued with *The Times* in August 1915, exuberant jingoism from Henry Newbolt and William Watson stood side by side with far darker work from Thomas Hardy, Rudyard Kipling, Laurence Binyon and the Irish poet A.E., fully recognising the dogged desperation of the conflict.

The supplement carried a poem, written four months earlier, by Julian Grenfell and still imbued with a Brooke-like conviction that war was a wonderful game:

*Joy in Battle takes  
Him by the throat, and makes him blind*

By the time the supplement appeared, he was dead.

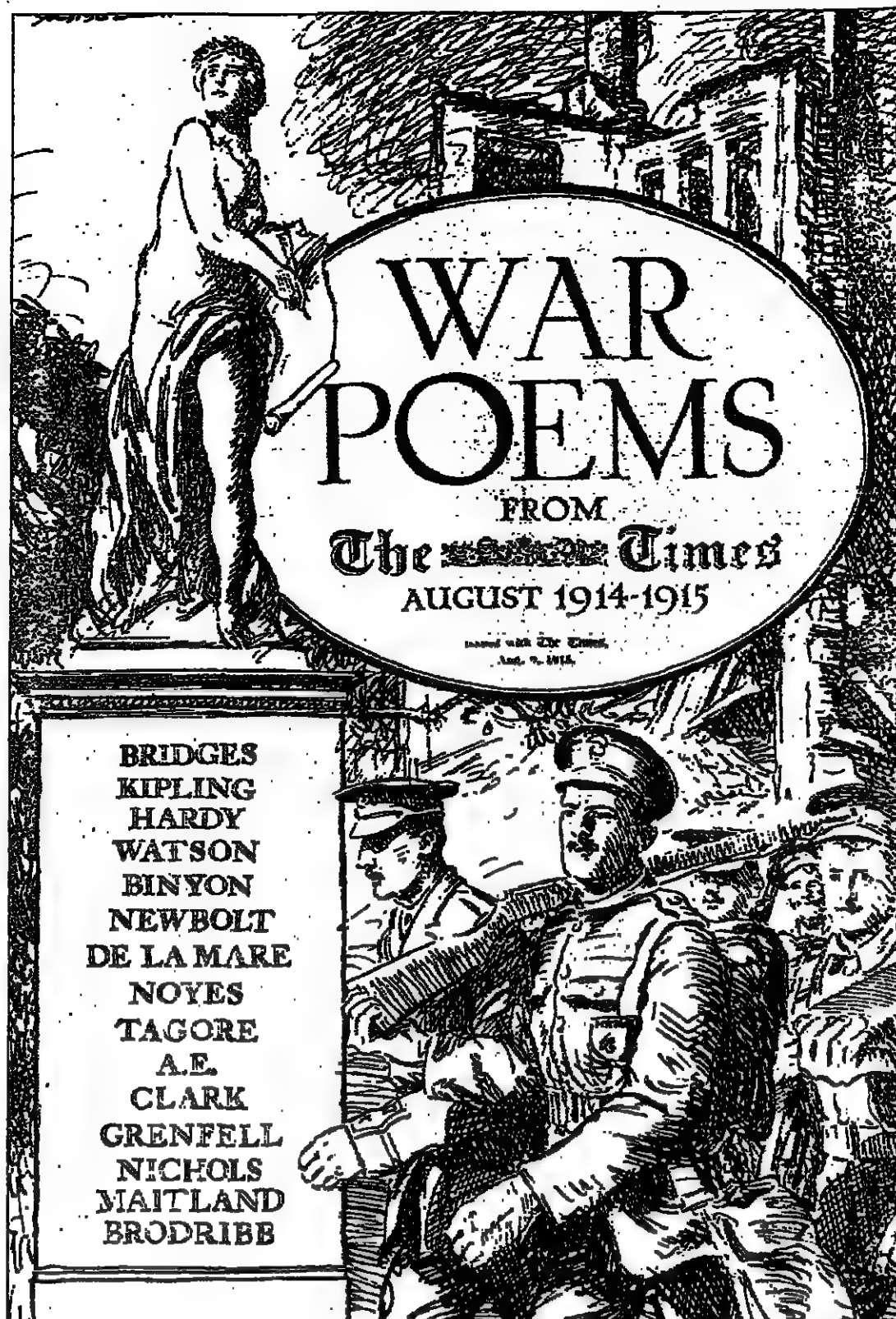
Of all the poems in the supplement, the one that most strongly captured the public imagination was Binyon's "For the Fallen", which sets aside any talk of victory or justification, and falls back on such comfort as elegy can offer:

*They shall not grow old as we  
that are left grow old  
Age shall not weary them, nor the  
years condemn*

Then Post Laureate, Robert Bridges, contributed to the supplement an irritable little ballad, "Wake Up England", scolding the doubtful. Since Lord Tennyson, poets laureate have not been successful in striking the note of military glory, and most have been wise enough not to try. For more than a century, the duties of the job have not involved obligatory celebrations of major political events.

By the end of the war, Kipling struck a note as harsh as anything that came from the trenches: *If any question why we died, Tell them, because our fathers lied*

A poem by Keith Douglas, one of the best writers of the second world war, declares: "Rosenberg I only repeat what you were saying." The phrase expresses what had changed since 1914: the sense of shock had gone. Douglas voices with paradoxical sensitivity the insensibility, the moral numbness, of being a killer ("Being damned, I am amused... How easy it is to make a ghost..."). Henry Reed, whose "Naming of Parts" may be the best



Front lines: this supplement issued with *The Times* in August 1915 contained jingoism and realism

known soldier's poem of the second world war, spoke like them as a civilian in uniform, but with quizzical resignation rather than damning incredulity.

*Today we have naming of parts.  
Yesterday  
We had daily cleaning. And  
tomorrow morning,  
We shall have what to do after  
firing*

Firepower has grown far greater since 1914, and 1940. Today the enemy is scarcely seen at all, except for the most part, as dots glimpsed by the cameras of a laser-guided missile — scant basis for face-to-face encounters like that in Wilfred Owen's "Strange Meeting". As in earlier centuries, this war has been carried out by professionals who have enlisted, and are trained to expect horrors and control their imaginations.

In both the world wars, the poets were not professional sol-

diers," says Alan Ross, the editor of the *London Magazine*, who saw action in the arctic convoys, and wrote "Radar", a poem about the strangeness of combat with an unseen enemy. "The question whether any poetry will come out of the Gulf really depends simply on whether there are any born poets there. The idea that amateurs can knock off worthwhile verse is nonsense."

Much of the verse collected in the *Oasis* anthologies is indeed of a kind that confirms Galsworthy's wry observation that at moments of crisis people's natural mode of expression is cliché. Denis Healey, a polished sonneteer before he put on khaki in 1940, believes that literary quality is not the point about the collection. "Its value is as a record of what these people felt and saw, going through an experience that impelled them to write, often for the only time in their

lives. Even some of the recognised poets never wrote anything comparable afterwards."

Paul Fussell, professor of English at King's College, London, who was wounded in 1945 and has made an extensive study of the literature of 20th century war, has predicted that little of literary value is likely to come out of the Gulf. One reason, he says, is that the troops are regulars, unlikely to have the habit or the skills for expressing themselves in verse. "A short war is unlikely to produce much poetry," he says. "It is when things go wrong that the conditions are right — when people are suffering trauma, disillusion, disappointment, as well as a sense that they are living through the most important days of their lives."

If this is so, we must hope for wars as little afflicted by poetry as possible.

## & BRIEFLY Roses by any name

THE ideal gift for the person who has everything is to have a rose named after them in perpetuity. The Sue Lawley already blooms alongside the Bobby Charlton, the Torvill and Dean, the Orient Express and the Glenfiddich.

Naming rights for new roses are offered to sponsors who make a contribution of £500 to the work of the Amateur Rose Breeders' Association. The rose can be named after a person, business, home or pet. Sponsorship brings naming rights for one variety, a number of bushes, a hand-lettered naming certificate and a label for your rosebush. Commercial rights usually remain with the breeder, although contracts for full rights can sometimes be arranged. The association guarantees that each rose is "new, unique, of garden-worthy standard, and not sold elsewhere under any other name". Details from Albany Roses, Lauriston Castle, St Cyrus, Kincardineshire DD10 0DJ — or telephone 071-937 9801.

## Self-publicists

THE public relations company Holder Swan, which has been running "DIY PR" sessions, has begun to call them "How to do your own public relations and thus survive a recession". The special course for the budget-minded (£99 a day — a saving of £151 on the pre-recession cost of such seminars, the company claims), teaches eight people at a time how to recognise PR opportunities without the expense of hiring consultants such as Holder Swan. Details from Holder Swan PR, 70 Chalk Farm Road, London NW1 8AN (071-267 6022).

## Cottoning on

AN unusual "recycling" scheme is being pioneered by Cotton On, the clothing company that specialises in stylish, pure cotton clothing for all ages — without the nylon trimmings or unsuitable dye content of some cotton clothing. The new spring brochure, celebrating the company's tenth birthday, features a complete range of school clothes, as well as tracksuits, pyjamas, swimwear and Indian cotton dresses with exquisite embroidery and pin-tucking. Prices are reasonable (not more than £30 for such a dress in the largest child's size) and all old clothing returned to the company will be credited with 10 per cent of its original value towards any future order, with recycled clothes guaranteed to reach children or adults in need, in Britain, Romania or Brazil. Some will be passed on to the National Eczema Society. A free catalogue with all the details can be obtained from Cotton On, 29 North Clifton Street, Lytham, Lancs FY8 5HW (0253 736611).

VICTORIA MCKEE

## When your time is up

All writers and  
broadcasters have  
a sell-by date

You have to know this; that male or female, youngish or old, there will come a moment when your song no longer charms and your face no longer fits. A broadcaster or an opinionated journalist becomes — whether he likes it or not — a persona, if not a "personality". And personalities, philosophies and styles all carry a hidden sell-by date. There is no point repining:

*There will come a moment when  
your song no longer charms and  
your face no longer fits*

editors are not museum curators, and sometimes need to throw people out merely in order to create an interesting vacuum. The end of Jill Tweedie in the *Guardian* does not necessarily prove — as some commentators tried to make it prove — that we are at the end of a feminist era. It just means that someone had a hunch that their public had had enough of Jill Tweedie. For the present.

Nor is Margaret Howard's removal a symptom of anything sinister, and Ms Howard — a loyal and fair-minded woman — knows this. Those of us who heard her news privately at BBC Christmas parties admire the way she kept it to herself, refusing to exploit the press bandwagon of criticism about the changes

to *Woman's Hour*. She could have made a cheap stink, but gamely she did not and one hopes the network is grateful. After all, being sacked is often the best break of your life.

The knack, I suppose, is to be able to read your own sell-by date before your employers do. Then you can pay off the mortgage and take up a sideline. That way, when you face the horribly public sack which is the fate of most broadcasters (as it is of politicians) it is possible to feign massive indifference.

It is fascinating to guess which currently unassailable household names are secretly preparing for their demise, and which live in a fool's paradise and talk about "my show" as they talk about "my shoes". Certainly it would be unkind to reveal which preeners are so hag-ridden by doubt that they are afraid to go on holiday, and which have resigned prematurely rather than face a possible public downfall.

I speak from the heart. After 15 years on Radio 4 and seven in my present berth on *Midweek*, I love both dearly but — without resentment — rate my job security as nil. As each contract's end approaches, I am unhelped by the kindly remarks, smiling faces and brotherly hugs of the radio management. They and I both know perfectly well that one day they will wake up and think "Ugh — she's been around for ages. Hey, what was that Welsh Buddhist woman called, the one with the green crew-cut on Channel 4? Who's her agent?"

Sometimes, apparently, you get taken out to a Sacking Lunch. I plan to order champagne and sing bawdy songs. It is the only way to go.

LIBBY PURVES

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THEATRE

# Revisiting the winter of discontent

In Bucharest, Anne McElvoy reports on the National Theatre's reception by audiences that see modern parallels in Shakespeare

Take tales of bloody tyranny and senile obstinacy to a Romanian theatre audience and you cannot fail to capture a national imagination still haunted by the spectre of Nicolae Ceausescu's rule. If you happen to be the National Theatre from London, decamping from the sludge of the South Bank to ice-bound Bucharest, the reception is warm enough to thaw the most chilled of spirits.

The NT reached the middle of its Eastern European tour this week — Prague and Bucharest behind it, Leipzig and Dresden to come — with Ian McKellen as Richard III and Brian Cox as King Lear vying to outdo one another for rapturous receptions. "I can always tell whether an audience is really listening to the language or just coasting," says Cox. "Here in Bucharest they were drinking in every word and every cadence. I think they liked the Scottish invective [Cox plays the part in a strong brogue] as well."

The National's director, Richard Eyre, is drawn to describe Shakespeare as "the great Romanian playwright," so fond are audiences here of his work. "Shakespeare speaks to the Romanian soul: sensitive, conquered, striving," he says. Richard III, with its echoes of the country's recent past, drew bursts of applause throughout a performance — a tradition which died out in British theatre under Olivier. The audience was clearly charting Richard's descent into evil with the eye of memory fixed on their destroyed dictator. When the flag was torn down in the final scene, its centre cut out and thrown over the new king, the theatre was briefly transformed into a political rally with cheers and calls of "liberty!"

"Romanians love Shakespeare because he was with us throughout the worst of times," says Andrea Vulpe, a young stage director. "He was allowed because he counted as classical, and Ceausescu saw himself as the sort of great leader Shakespeare would have written about."

For Eyre, who has been visiting Romania for 20 years, bringing the NT is a cherished dream. "I used to joke with Ion Caramitru [a leading actor] that we would exchange gifts — one of his productions for one of mine. At the time it was simply impossible, then suddenly the revolution happened, Caramitru was vice-president and there was nothing stopping us."

The monstrous presence of the former dictator which dominated the country's post-war past also stalks its present. Over a year after his execution, the nation is still celebrating his death — yet Shakespeare might have observed that the times are not yet set aright. The new Romania veers between panic, venality and despair at the discovery that the most bloody of the Eastern European revolutions may yet prove the least effective. "When the order is disturbed in Shakespeare, it is always restored at the end," says Ion Dimitriu, a liberal politician. "Here, with the new regime, the crown is still crooked. We have another chapter, perhaps another tragedy, ahead."

*'Shakespeare was allowed because he counted as classical, and Ceausescu saw himself as the sort of great leader Shakespeare would have written about'*

In the mock-classical theatre, Ceausescu's cavernous private box — complete with baroque ante-chamber and private lift — remains as a monument to his unbounded gigantism. To the glee of the Romanians, the after-show party was held in his son Nicu's humdrum, tasteless apartment, now handed over to the theatre union. Better than any other recent occupier of the role, McKellen conveys the mean, thin misery of a dictator who is driven but never



Brian Cox in the National Theatre's *King Lear*: "In Bucharest they were drinking in every word and cadence"

fulfilled by his ambition, as he leads himself into isolation and his country into chaos. When he reached the lines, "There is no creature loves me/And if I die no soul will pity me", the mind flashed back to the last days of Ceausescu, waving unsteadily from a balcony at his mutinous subjects: pale, humed, ordering bloodshed until the very end, to feed his dying power. Eyre describes Richard III, which he also directed, as "the most Romanian play" because it deals not only with a dictator but dictatorship's depleting effects on the spirit. "When Richard says 'the rest that love me rise and follow me' they shrug their shoulders and go along with him. That is true tyranny: the ability to make people feel that they have no choice."

He defends his decision to set the play in a 20th-century state against attacks that it is incongruous to put Richard into jackboots. "This century has celebrated dictators more readily than any other. To play Richard to a modern audience without referring to this century would be evasive. I was also fascinated by the 'what if' factor — making the audience consider whether it would follow or resist."

The NT's tour has had its unglamorous side. McKellen admits that romantic images of the wandering actor paled when he found himself in six inches of Bucharest snow, or with no plug in

the bathroom. The NT has already been re-routed once to Sofia when the weather barred its landing in Bucharest. The ingubrious Ambassador Hotel offered hot water and telephone calls (but only sometimes and mainly in the middle of the night) and a shortage of food. The leading actors were deemed VIPs — which presumably meant that they had a light-bulb in their rooms. One sound technician had to spend the night in the theatre to stop his equipment being stolen.

Four Eastern European dates will cost £200,000, footed in the main by the British Council which, since the collapse of the RSC's touring, now sees the National as Britain's most prestigious cultural export. The rest of the cost is carried by the Japanese Nomura Bank, anxious to set its footprint on the economic wastes of Romania. "Please," asked one Romanian student at a workshop, "what is the link between a bank and a theatre?"

Romanian theatre will have to learn this, and other lessons, quickly to survive. Caramitru, who brought his *Hamlet* to London last year, admits that the revolution has blunted the edge of his country's theatre. "The real drama is being played out on the streets."

Before the revolution the stage was a forum for exploring autocracy and repression. Allegories of

Ceausescu's rule were devised to float like shadows across productions. "They were the greatest challenge: they had to be there and not there at the same time," says Caramitru. "We called them lizards, because they fitted across the stage and were gone before the censor could catch them." But robbed of this aura of illegality, the theatre is fast losing its audiences. And culture is the first sacrifice in family budgets as prices rise.

Audiences are, however, prepared to make an exception for English theatre. The standard of spoken English is astonishing in a country which sought for so long to isolate itself from foreign influence. The result was a uniform desire to learn and speak English. When Eyre took the stage at the end of the final performance, to wish Romania peace, his interpreter was booed. "They wanted to hear English and only English tonight," she said. In Prague the company was received by President Havel, who was so moved by the performance of *King Lear* that he used it as the basis of his weekly address to the nation. While more pedantic British critics have complained at the anachronistic cutting up of the kingdom with a pair of scissors in Deborah Warner's production, Havel had no such qualms. "We understand that," he told Cox. "That is our history in a single gesture."

TELEVISION REVIEW

## Piqued by these peaks of tackiness

RATHER late in my addiction to *Twin Peaks* (BBC 2), it occurred to me to make a cheerful little badge to wear, to attract like-minded couch potatoes in the street. I thought it might read: "I'm Peaky, are you?" After last night's episode, however, I have had second thoughts. Peaky is definitely the word.

Watching the risen-again Satanic Bob levelling thundering blows at the helpless Madeleine, and driving her face smack into the living-room wall, was a shocking reminder that *Twin Peaks* is — despite so many gloriously inventive incidentals — depressingly reactionary when it comes to the matter of sexual violence. In fact, the only woman in *Twin Peaks* not living permanently under some sort of sexual threat is the Log Lady, who wisely restricts her social circle to inanimate objects.

Finding out that it was Leland who killed Laura Palmer was a blessed relief for those of us who were tipped off weeks ago; but it was really no more of a narrative surprise than that the mysteriously husky Japanese man in the loose suit was really Catherine Martell dressed up, or that the wheelchair-bound Leo Johnson is not as dumb as he looks. What certainly was a surprise was the tackiness of this week's special effects.

especially in the climactic scenes when Leland was repeatedly transmogrified into Rumpelstiltskin, before Madeleine's very eyes. I had hoped for better, I confess. Even the appearance of Agent Cooper's favourite Giant (tipping off Prince Charming about the damsel in distress) made a lesser impact than before. I liked the white horse, though — the one that Sarah Palmer saw in a vision. At least it gave a practical explanation for why the Palmers' living-room always looks as if it has been cleared for a burn-dance.

Last night's Omnibus, "Inside The Russia House" (BBC 1), fell somewhere between being a promo artefact and a serious piece on Hollywood's perception of real-life Russia. It alternated between footage of Fred Schepisi's Moscow-shoot for John Le Carré's *The Russia House* with interview material, much of it with Russian critics. All of this talking-head stuff would have been greatly enhanced if the programme had also filed us in on the actual plot — which, for some unguessable reason, it seemed reluctant to do. I now know what "ultimately" is about "ultimately" — which is no good without knowing what actually happens.

LYNNE TRUSS

BRIEFING

### Symptomatic return?

PETER O'Toole's return to the London stage, recreating the title role in *Jeffrey Bernard Is Unwell*, has been fixed for March 20 at the Shaftesbury. O'Toole has been on location for four different films in the past year, but clearly relished the chance to return to a portrayal which Irving Wardle in *The Times* described as "his best for 20 years": creating a character who "sees his life by the light of his own burning bridges".

### Supportive dress

NORTHERN Ballet Theatre has devised an ingenious new form of sponsorship, which made its debut with Christopher Gable's new production of *Romeo and Juliet*. Wellwishers were invited to pay for a costume, at costs ranging from £2,000 for Lady

Capulet's imposing gown down to £300 to dress a peasant or a herald. Support from local firms, theatre groups and members of the public has so far sliced 7.5 per cent off the £72,000 budget.

### Last chance...

WHEN it opened in September, Stephen Sondheim's *Into the Woods* got better reviews from the London critics than any of his previous musicals, and looked set for a long run. Yet while *Cats* and *Phantom of the Opera* (twang unstoppably on, *Into the Woods* ends its run at the Phoenix Theatre (071-867 1044) on Saturday, having failed to disprove the street wisdom that its composer's appeal does not extend far beyond the cognoscenti. That is a pity, because even a sentimental ending cannot hide the imaginative pull of Sondheim's recycled fairytales or the inventiveness of his lyrics and music.



## Sound designs sing out loud

Artwork and bric-à-brac from Cruikshank to Pavarotti: Clive Davis reviews a new exhibition of music graphics on show at the V & A

Boy George at the Victoria and Albert Museum? Punk rock in South Kensington? The mere thought is surely enough to raise the blood pressure of the more traditional sort of museum-goer. Fortunately, the organisers of the V & A's new exhibition, *The Art of Selling Songs*, can put forward an impeccable defence. Queen Victoria, they say, would have been amused.

The good queen was, it seems, a devotee of illustrated song sheets, and encouraged her children to create their own designs. She presumably would have been familiar with some of the items in the exhibition: the Jenny Lind memorabilia, perhaps. Yet it is unlikely that she ever came across anything quite as strident as the poster for last year's "Power Concert" by the London Chamber Orchestra, which screamed "Classical Music Bloody Loud!"

Sub-titled "Graphics for the Music Business, 1690-1990", the V & A show brings together distinguished artwork and a plethora of bric-à-brac, from designs by George Cruikshank to Pavarotti album covers, Bannanarama posters and the crudest of punk handbills. Visitors will be screamed by background music which ranges from early

wax-cylinder recordings to Sinatra and the latest in pop "sampling". The exhibits themselves are grouped into three categories: song sheets and music books, promotional material for concerts, and the development of recorded sound. Videos are omitted because they are deemed not to convey information.

According to the exhibition curator, Kevin Edge, most of the objects, including the psychedelic Sixties rock posters, came from the museum's own archives: a little-known sideshow among the V & A's multifarious activities. Edge works hard to keep it up to date. When it comes to buying from record shops, he chooses works according to a simple criterion: "I leave the shop for a while, and if I still remember the sleeve design when I go back, I buy it."

Nobody would dispute the merits of Cruikshank's work, and there are plenty of arguments for collecting today's ephemera. But there is, too,

the obvious danger of taking pop too seriously. The 140-page book which accompanies the exhibition certainly falls into that trap. Eager to breathe significance into the subject, the text often lapses into self-parody. Take this scholarly definition of dancing: "the fundamental connection between the pleasures of sound and their social realisation in the libidinal movement of bodies, styles and sensual forms... the moment where romanticism brushes against reality."

The rhetoric gets worse. What should we make of the claim that the former Roxy Music star, Brian Eno, belongs alongside Pythagoras, Plato, St Augustine and Boethius in the "exploration of the possible theoretical, spiritual, formal and actual (synaesthetic) relationship of hearing and seeing"? With its references to the "political economy of music" and the "commodification of song",

the book is also a reminder that academe, like Albania, is one of the last bastions of pseudo-Marxist jargon. Edge is unapologetic about the political tone: profits, he points out, are the ultimate driving force in the music industry. He also defends the V & A's right to venture into the field of pop consumerism. "We're not trying to be trendy or controversial. The V & A is about high design. But who decides what that is? Some of the work is included because it represents a technical innovation, but we need the typical as well as the best."

Edge is always on the lookout for further technological advances. The advent of computer-designed graphics is opening up new avenues, he says, though some designers have yet to come to terms with the reduced dimensions of the compact disc, let alone of the minuscule DAT tapes.

Cynics might think that, at the popular end of the market, visual ingenuity overtook musical skill many moons ago. But as Edge reminds us, music comes in three basic forms: good, bad and pop.

©The Art of Selling Songs: "Graphics for the Music Business, 1690-1990" opens today at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Brompton Road, London SW7 (071-928 8349), until June 23.

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**6.00** **Cee-fax**  
**6.30** BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas Witchell and Laurie Mayer.  
**8.55** Daytime UK. A preview of the morning's programmes from BBC centres across the UK.  
**9.00** News, regional news and weather. **9.05** Killy. Robert Killy. Killy introduces home office minister Angela Rumbold who answers questions from an all-female audience. **9.50** Dish of the Day.  
**10.00** News, regional news and weather. **10.05** Playdays. **10.25** Sunlight.  
**11.00** News, regional news and weather. **11.05** People Today.  
**12.00** News, regional news and weather. **12.05** Happy Memories. Cllr McElmohore and Wendy Gibson dip into the BBC archives to remind viewers of some of the classics of bygone years. **12.20** Scene Today. Lunchtime entertainment. **12.55** Regional News and weather.  
**1.00** One O'Clock News and weather.  
**1.30** Neighbours. (Ceefax) **1.50** Going for Gold.  
**2.15** Killy. Robert Killy. Killy introduces home office minister Angela Rumbold who answers questions from an all-female audience. **2.50** Dish of the Day.  
**3.35** Betty Boop Triple Bill (r).  
**3.50** Bodge and Badger. Comedy about an odd-job man at Letaby Avenue School. **4.05** Jimbo and the Jet Set (r). **4.10** Jackanory.  
**4.30** The Chippin' In. A 30-minute comedy sketch by Victoria Wood (r). **4.35** The Chippin' In. A 30-minute comedy sketch by Victoria Wood (r).  
**5.00** Newsround. **5.10** Doctor. Episode one of a new six-part children's drama. (Ceefax)  
**5.25** Neighbours (r). (Ceefax) Northern Ireland. Sportsweek. **5.40** Inside Usher.  
**6.00** Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Andrew Harvey.  
**6.30** Regional News. Northern Ireland. Neighbours.  
**7.00** Wogan with Clive Anderson. The Whose Line is it Anyway? supreme trades witty badinage with Bernard Manning and Craig Charles, listens to music from River City People and plays a moving tribute to the prize.  
**7.35** Double Hooter. MD. Love it or hate it American comedy-drama about a teenage doctor, starring Neil Patrick Harris. (Ceefax)  
**8.00** Waterfront Beat. Last in the disappointing Liverpool docklands police series. (Ceefax)  
**8.50** Points of View with the brilliant Anne Robinson.  
**9.00** Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather.

**8.45** Open University: Social Science Foundation Course. Ends at 7.35.  
**8.50** News.  
**9.15** Westminster. A review of business from both Houses of Parliament.  
**9.45** Daytime on Two. School half-term special.  
**2.00** News and weather followed by You and Me (r).  
**2.15** Bowls. Dougie Donnelly introduces the latest action from the Midland Bank world indoor championship at the Guild Hall, Preston, as the competition reaches the quarter-final stage for the pairs competition.  
**3.00** Westminster Live. Includes prime minister's question time. **3.50** News, regional news and weather.  
**4.00** Bowls. Further coverage of the world indoor singles and pairs tournaments.  
**5.10** Horizon: The Day the Earth Shook. Fifty-five million years ago the Earth's crust cracked open, setting off a series of volcanic eruptions which were felt around the world. A remarkable new theory explains what happens when the Earth's crust cracks open.  
**6.00** Star Trek: The Next Generation. Picard and his crew fight for their lives on a planet infested by a species of deadly machines. Starring Patrick Stewart. (Ceefax)  
**6.50** DEF. It begins with Reporter Amanda Fenn and her team investigate the dangers of leishmaniasis and other tropical diseases. There is also a survey of rape on campus and the outcome of an exercise to see whether employers favour fat or thin females. **7.40** Rapido. Antonio de Calves, an inmate Frenchman with the over-the-top accent, presents another edition of the musical magazine. Includes the Glasgow sound, an investigation of Arab rock, rap from a Tiber called Quest and producer Arthur Baker talking about his work on the soundtrack of the new Quincy Jones movie Lethal Up.

**8.00** TV-am.  
**8.25** Gulf News Report 8.40 Thames News and weather.  
**8.45** The Times... The Place... John Stainer chairs a topical debate.  
**10.30** This Morning. Family magazine show presented by the husband and wife team of Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley.  
**12.05** Allsorts. For the very young. **12.25** Thames News and weather.  
**12.30** News with John Suckett. Weather.  
**1.20** Home and Away. Australian drama about a couple and their foster children. **1.50** A Country Practice. Drama about an Australian rural community medical practice.  
**2.20** Tulse Hot Road. Drama set in a tight-knit Highland village.  
**2.50** Give Us a Clue. Comedy sketches presented by Michael Parkinson and team leaders Liza Goddard and Lionel Blair. Their guests are Lyndie Beethoven, Christopher Bigsby, Brian Conley, Windsor Davies, Susan Jameson and Andrew Turner.  
**3.15** News headlines. **3.20** Thames News headlines. **3.25** The Young Doctors. Soap set in an Australian hospital.  
**3.55** Wolf! The first of a new series about the boy who turns into a dog at unexpected moments. Starring Edward Fudge and Luca Laurenti. **4.25** Rolf's Cartoon Club presented by Rolf Harris. Includes an interview with Gerald Conn, an amateur whose work carries themes of conservation.  
**5.00** News and weather (r).  
**5.30** News (Ceefax) and weather.  
**5.55** Thames Help. Jackie Spradley with news of Community Land and Workplaces Services - one of two technical aid centres in London.  
**6.00** Book Reviews. Popular general knowledge quiz for teenagers, hosted by Bob Holmes.  
**6.30** Thames News and weather.  
**7.00** This is Your Life. Michael Aspel prepares to surprise another unsuspecting worthy with his big red book.  
**7.30** Connection Street (Ceefax).  
**8.00** CHiCE. Followed by Inspector Morse. Second Time Around. **8.30** CHiCE. Followed by Inspector Morse. Second Time Around. **8.30** CHiCE. Followed by Inspector Morse. Second Time Around. **8.30** CHiCE. Followed by Inspector Morse. Second Time Around.

**6.00** The Channel 4 Daily with extended World News on the Gulf war.  
**9.25** Schools.  
**12.05** Channel 4 News summary.  
**12.05** The Parliament Programme. Nicholas Woolley reports from the European parliament on its first debate on the Gulf war.  
**12.30** Business Daily. Financial and business news service.  
**1.00** Sesame Street. The early-learning series.  
**2.00** Film: Sweet Rosie O'Grady (1943). Unassuming Betty Grable vehicle about a queen of the musical stage in turn-of-the-century London, whose engagement to an English duke is threatened when an American reporter exposes her as a former star of the Brooklyn burlesque. Watchable for its musical numbers, particularly "My Heart Tells Me" sung by Grable from her bath tub. Directed by Irving Cummings.  
**3.25** The Three Stooges in From Nurse to Nurse (1940, b/w). Directed by Jules White. **3.45** Of Dice and Men. Canadian animation.  
**4.00** Not Pots: The Jewellers - Precious Time. In the second programme in this craft series, two very different jewellers offer solutions to selling hand-crafted goods which are costly to produce (r) (Teletext).  
**4.30** Countdown with Richard Whiteley.  
**5.00** The Adventures of Tintin. Episode 11 of The Treasure of Rackham the Red (r).  
**5.05** The Oprah Winfrey Show. Julia Inglesias poses in to talk candidly about her private life, to sing a few tunes and probably make an audience of female fans swoon.  
**6.00** The Wonder Years. Kevin (Fred Savage) is having communication problems with his sister Karen (Olivia D'Abbo) (r).  
**6.30** Tonight with Jonathan Ross. His guests are actor Phil Daniels and Welsh surfing champion Karwyn Williams.  
**7.00** Channel 4 News (Ceefax).  
**7.50** Party Political Comment from a Scottish National party politician. Followed by Weather.  
**8.00** Brookside. The Mersey-side soap flows on. (Teletext).



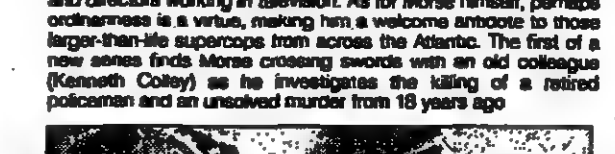
Streetwise business: Andrew Sachs as Stephen Kingsley (5.30pm).

**9.30** CHiCE: Whatever Happened to the Leisure Age?  
**9.30** CHiCE: The Twentieth century. J. M. Keynes looked into his crystal ball and predicted that the time would come when people would only have to work 15 hours a week. He wondered what they would do with all their extra leisure. His prediction was repeated in the Series by Harold Wilson and in a television documentary called Time on Our Hands. But does automation and the computer revolution, we seem to be working harder than ever and the pressures of life are greater, not less. Deborah Cadbury's jaunty film has Andrew Sachs acting out a businessman's stress-filled journey to Heathrow airport and Nick Ross conducting a studio discussion between two experts. It seems that the very technology they were supposed to make us live easier has only increased the hassle. Professor Cery Cooper from Manchester University declares that we are in "the age of hurry sickness". (Ceefax)  
**10.00** Sportsnight. The line-up includes highlights from today's FA Cup first round replays and the world indoor bowls singles quarter-finals, and Harry Carpenter watching boxing heavyweight Lennox Lewis training for next month's clash with Gary Mason who is in the studio with Peter Dinklage. There is also an interview with Mike Tyson. **10.30** Film: American Graffiti (1973). Directed by George Lucas. Ronny Howard. A sharp and fast-moving nostalgic comedy set in 1962. Four young guys, about to begin college, get together for one last night on the town. Critically acclaimed and a huge box-office success, the film has a sound-track featuring the hit songs of the Sixties. The cast also includes Harrison Ford before he hit the big-time and the director is George Lucas, who went on to make Star Wars. Northern Ireland. (Ceefax) Film 91 1.20am. Weather.



Waving goodbye to the City broker: Michael Fish (5.10pm).

**9.10** Antenna.  
**9.10** CHiCE: Women have been excluded from most areas of intellectual activity but, perhaps surprisingly, science. A witty presentation by Dr Patricia Phillips points out that by the 19th century science was part of the curriculum in many girls' schools, that many scientific books and journals were written by women, and that women were allowed to be members of the important scientific societies. An official report in the 1850s on the state of science education found that many girls had better knowledge of the subject than boys. But it could not last, and by the turn of the century the government had decided that the women's place should be in the home and domestic science replaced science proper in the school curriculum. Antenna's other theme this month is a look at how computers are replacing the old school set and East End street wisdom in the City, with a bit part for Michael Fish, and a report on the latest developments in the search for gravity waves, the last untested prediction of Albert Einstein.  
**9.30** The Famous Teddy Z: Teddy Gets a House Guest. Unpredictable actor Ryan Lane is living his latest part - a moody teenager in a typical Greek family. Unfortunately he is doing it in Hollywood agent Teddy's house.  
**9.35** Nice Work. Episode three of David Lodge's satirical comedy about the clash of industry and academia, as feminist lecturer Robyn (Haydn Gwynne) "shadows" local businessman Vic (Warren Clarke). As the scheme nears its end, Vic persuades Robyn to join him on a business trip to Germany which turns out to be not all business (r).  
**10.30** The Film Club. A personal opinion on a current issue.  
**10.35** Newsnight presented by Peter Snow.  
**11.15** The Late Show. A special edition profiling the innovative Italian architect and designer Ettore Sottsass, founder of the Memphis movement.  
**11.55** Weather.  
**12.00** Open University: A Bigger Europe for the Smaller Business. Ends at 12.50am.



Professional rivalry: Kenneth Colley and John Thaw (5.00pm).

**10.00** News at Ten (Ceefax) and weather. **10.35** Thames News and weather.  
**10.45** Courtney Darts Classic. Tony Francis introduces the ladies' final and the men's challenge between Eric Bristow and the men's champion.  
**11.35** Gulf News Report followed by Film: Oklahoma (1955). Competent, unshowing screen version of one of America's greatest Westerns, directed by the brilliant John Ford. The story concerns love, jealousy and the struggle to make Oklahoma an American state. Starring Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones and Rod Taylor. Directed by Fred Zinnemann, obviously not at home with the musical.  
**2.15pm** Videovision. The fashion magazine looks at what the people in the public eye are sporting.  
**2.40** American Graffiti. Directed by George Lucas.  
**3.10** Quiz Night. Martin Roberts hosts the tonny pub and club quiz.  
**3.40** The Channon and Bill Video Show. Mark Channon and Alan Ball relive some of soccer's greatest moments.  
**4.40** Fifty Years On. Newsreels from 1941.  
**5.00** Nashville Swing. Tom Bresh and Myrna Loy introduce the show for inimitable country and western music (r).  
**5.30** ITV Morning News. Ends at 6.00.



Serving life for her husband's murder: Khrushcheva (5.30pm).

**6.30** Dispatches.  
**6.30** CHiCE: Many fewer wives kill their husbands than the other way round but if they do, they are likely to be less sympathetically treated by the law. Gita Sahgal's eye-opening report focuses on the cases of four women, all of whom had suffered years of violence and abuse from the spouses they killed. Yet despite considerable mitigating circumstances, three were convicted of murder and serving life sentences. The film argues that there is a double standard: Men who kill their wives can successfully plead provocation, yet years of domestic violence by men are not seen by the courts in a similar way. Trials tend to focus on the single incident rather than looking at the wider background. The issue is complicated by the reluctance of some women to speak out against men who have abused them, while the police have regarded "domestic" as something to keep well out of.  
**9.15** Short and Curious: The Zip. A second showing of Michael Parry's short film starring Denis Lawson as a white-collar worker who is shocked to discover a zip running down the middle of his body. Will he huck up the courage to find out what it conceals? (r) (Teletext).  
**9.30** Film: For All. Topical access programme. A survivor of the Holocaust, a Jewish man, tells his story. The programme should be required to publish information relevant to public safety, and there is a follow-up on the Ustari report about the dangers of solvents in paint.  
**10.00** Film on Four Extra: Caravaggio (1986). Derek Jarman's imaginative film portrait of the last great artist of the Renaissance, starring Nigel Terry in the title part, with Tilda Swinton, Michael Sheen and Robert Collier. Although in places as stationary as the paintings it depicts, the film is an impressive work, taking account its modest budget and the efforts taken to recreate Caravaggio's chiaroscuro technique on film. (Ceefax)  
**11.45** Sid Caesar's Show of Shows (b/w). Another selection of excerpts from the classic American comedy series.  
**12.15am** Channel 4 News - Midnight Special. Nick Owen presents the latest news of events in the Gulf. Ends at 2.00.

**ANGIA**  
As London except 5.00pm-5.30pm. Blockbusters 6.00pm-6.30pm. News 6.30pm-6.45pm. Anglia News 6.45pm-6.55pm. Royal News 7.00pm-7.15pm. Out News 7.15pm-7.30pm. The News 7.30pm-7.45pm. News 7.45pm-7.55pm. News 7.55pm-8.05pm. News 8.05pm-8.15pm. News 8.15pm-8.25pm. News 8.25pm-8.35pm. News 8.35pm-8.45pm. News 8.45pm-8.55pm. News 8.55pm-9.05pm. News 9.05pm-9.15pm. News 9.15pm-9.25pm. News 9.25pm-9.35pm. News 9.35pm-9.45pm. News 9.45pm-9.55pm. News 9.55pm-10.05pm. News 10.05pm-10.15pm. News 10.15pm-10.25pm. News 10.25pm-10.35pm. News 10.35pm-10.45pm. News 10.45pm-10.55pm. News 10.55pm-11.05pm. News 11.05pm-11.15pm. News 11.15pm-11.25pm. News 11.25pm-11.35pm. News 11.35pm-11.45pm. News 11.45pm-11.55pm. News 11.55pm-12.05pm. News 12.05pm-12.15pm. News 12.15pm-12.25pm. News 12.25pm-12.35pm. News 12.35pm-12.45pm. News 12.45pm-12.55pm. News 12.55pm-1.05am. News 1.05am-1.15am. News 1.15am-1.25am. News 1.25am-1.35am. News 1.35am-1.45am. News 1.45am-1.55am. News 1.55am-2.05am. News 2.05am-2.15am. 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News 2.45am-2.55







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# BUSINESS

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 20 1991

Business Editor  
John Bell

## Governor under fire over Harrods

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE BANK of England may face a parliamentary motion demanding information on Harrods Bank, after Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Bank Governor, refused to answer questions in front of the Commons' trade and industry select committee.

The committee meets today to discuss what action it can take against the Governor after Mr Leigh-Pemberton refused to answer the questions on Harrods under the confidentiality clause in the Banking Act 1987. Some MPs will press the committee to demand formally to see papers relating to the bank.

If such a demand is rejected, a parliamentary motion demanding that Mr Leigh-Pemberton to hand over information could be made. A continued refusal could lead to the ultimate sanction of the House — imprisonment until the end of the parliamentary session. Alternatively, and more likely, the committee could ask Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, to give evidence on Harrods bank.

During the two-hour committee meeting, Mr Leigh-Pemberton repeatedly rejected demands for information on Harrods and what action the Bank had taken to regulate it. After a heated exchange with Sir Kenneth Robinson, the Labour MP for Rotherham, he said the Bank's regulation depended on confidentiality.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton said: "I am repeating the question on this particular institution, because of the general principle that it is essential that confidence in the Bank of England should not be compromised. I cannot provide a

precedent in this case. Regulation is maintained because people believe information on institutions will remain confidential."

The select committee later sat in private, but Mr Leigh-Pemberton still refused to answer specific questions. He was asked to give evidence because the committee was concerned about the financial control of the Harrods bank, a subsidiary of House of Fraser Holdings.

This follows the publication of the trade department's report on the House of Fraser last year. The report accused the Fayed brothers of lying persistently during their takeover bid for the company six years ago.

The Governor admitted, however, that he had discussed the Bank's action over Harrods bank with the Chancellor last summer and again ten days ago.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton refused to comment on letters he had received from Graham Jones, a former House of Fraser finance director. The letters are being included in the select committee's report, and attract parliamentary privilege.

They allege that Mohamed Al-Fayed, the chairman, "employed pressure and harassment" on management at Harrods bank, and arranged a £2 million deposit from the Sultan of Brunei.

The letters further claim that Mr Al-Fayed tried to arrange a further £100 million deposit from the Sultan, even though this would have breached Bank of England regulations.

Despite Mr Leigh-Pemberton's silence, some committee members said the Governor had hinted that the

Bank had taken action against Harrods bank, and that the bank is now appealing.

The Bank has never taken part in an appeal against one of its decisions. In an appeal, a committee would be appointed by the Chancellor, and the case heard in secret.

A bank could then take the case to a judicial review, and even to the House of Lords, although such a hearing would be in public.

Royston Webb, the House of Fraser's legal director, refused to comment on Harrods bank's dealings with the Bank of England or the allegations about deposits.

Mr Webb said the Al-Fayed brothers were not directors of the Harrods Bank, and had no dealings with it. "Mr Jones is a man to take with a large pinch of salt," he said.

After the meeting, Ken Warren, MP, the committee chairman, said he was satisfied with the Governor's information.

He said: "We learned everything we sought in what was left unsaid. I am happy the Governor has got the position of that bank under his competent constant supervision."

Mr Crowther, however, said: "I don't think for a minute the Governor has taken action. He may have had a quiet word in private, but the Fayed brothers are still in control of the bank."

Mr Crowther challenged the Governor's interpretation of the Banking Act, saying it did not prevent him from telling Parliament what action he had taken against an institution. Mr Warren said: "The committee circled like vultures and got all the answers we wanted without the meat."

Continued, page 25



Facing MPs' anger: Robin Leigh-Pemberton, who refused to answer their questions about Harrods Bank

## Al-Fayed plans 600 redundancies

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

HARRODS, the Knightsbridge, central London, store, is to make up to 600 employees redundant, 15 per cent of its workforce.

The cuts are a result of falling sales. A spokesman said the lack of foreign visitors to London has been exacerbated by the fact that customers outside the capital are no longer travelling to London to shop. Sales at Harrods have

been poor recently and are estimated to be between 20 and 30 per cent below last year.

The job cuts at Harrods, whose chairman is Mohamed Al-Fayed, are a clear indication of how badly the recession is affecting the retail sector.

The store should have been one of the best placed to ride out the recession with minimum damage. Its customer base is perceived to be less affected by high interest and mortgage rates than that

of other retailers. The Harrods spokesman said the group had notified the employment department of the cuts and was seeking voluntary redundancies and early retirements.

The cuts will come from the selling support areas such as information services and distribution, the spokesman said.

Customers should not notice a difference in the numbers of sales assistants available. The highest level of job to go will be that of buyer, although two Harrods direc-

tors were made redundant in the cuts last month.

Sean Galvin, a spokesman for USDAW, the shop workers' union, said that Harrods was offering the minimum redundancy payment of one week for every year an employee had worked.

He said he did not expect that there would be a large number of voluntary redundancies. Department managers have been asked to draw up lists of possible redundancies.

## Polly sale will cover costs 'for months'

By MATTHEW BOND

RICHARD Stone, one of the joint administrators to Polly Peck International, said that he was pleased with the £3.5 million raised by yesterday's auction of antique furniture and art.

"The range was £2.8 million to £3.8 million, so the sum realised is at the higher end of our expectations," he said after the five hour auction. The money raised, he said, would cover administration costs for some months.

While the sale proceeds will keep the administration moving forward, they represent a big loss for Polly Peck. In the High Court last year it was disclosed that the contents of Polly Peck's Berkeley Square headquarters had cost about £7 million to assemble.

After a successful High Court application for a second extension, the administrators have until May 25 to come up with a plan for reconstructing Polly Peck. Their plans have been held up by court actions in Turkey and Cyprus, but the first elements are beginning to emerge.

The administrators are planning to package Polly Peck's controversial leisure assets in northern Cyprus and Turkey into one company. A minority stake could then be floated on the Istanbul stock exchange.

The leisure developments in northern Cyprus lie at the heart of Polly Peck problems, having apparently cost the company £228 million in just five months.

A similar exercise is envisaged for the fruit and packaging interests in northern Cyprus and Turkey. Mr Stone said these plans were still at an early stage.

The administrators' task is, however, still blocked by injunctions obtained by Mehmet Aziz, a Cypriot lawyer, after the arrest in December of Asil Nadir, Polly Peck chairman. The injunctions have hindered investigations on northern Cyprus in particular. All three injunctions are due to be heard again by local courts over the next fortnight.

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## Hotels praised

KLEINWORTH Benson Securities has said that hotel shares are undervalued. The stockbroker is telling its clients to build up their holdings in stocks like Ladbrooke, Queens Moat Houses, Rank Organisation and Trusthouse Forte, on the basis that selling over the past year has been overdone, and that business is not being hit as hard as has been suggested.

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THE POUND	
US dollar	1.9525 (-0.0070)
German mark	2.9121 (+0.0023)
Exchange Index	94.2 (same)

STOCK MARKET	
FT 30 Share	1838.5 (-4.1)
FT-SE 100	2312.4 (-5.9)
New York Dow Jones	2916.34 (-18.31)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave	26166.98 (-63.03)

MAJOR CHANGES	
RISER:	
Unilever	131p (+11p)
BP	118p (+10p)
Ash & Ley	108p (+13p)
Procter & Gamble	323p (+10p)
Shell	394p (+10p)
Harley & Harcourt	617p (+10p)
Harrison Ind.	59p (+11p)
Meyer Int.	432p (+13p)
Typhur Group	81p (+10p)
Entenro	69p (+13p)
Capital Radio	167p (+10p)
FALLS:	
BTR	365p (-3p)
Kuntel Saphir	82p (-3p)
Turiff	221p (-15p)
A McAlpine	221p (-15p)
Standard Chartered	262p (-11p)
H Ansbacher	35p (-12p)
Barclays	373p (-10p)
Lloyds Abbey	373p (-10p)

INTEREST RATES	
London Bank Base	13 1/2%
3-month interbank	13 1/2%
3-month deposit	12 1/2-12 3/4%
US Prime Rate	9%
Federal Funds	6%
3-month Treasury bill	5.045-5.02%
30-year bonds	8 1/2-8 3/4%

CURRENCIES	
London:	New York:
£ \$1 9525	£ \$1 9520
£ DM 2.9121	£ DM 2.9121
£ Sfr 2.0558	£ Sfr 2.0558
£ FF 6.9089	£ FF 6.9089
£ Yen 256.75	£ Yen 256.75
£ Index 94.2	£ Index 94.2
ECU 1.9363	ECU 1.9363
ECU 1.9363	ECU 1.9363

GOLD	
London Fixing:	
AM \$351.60 pm \$353.00	
close \$350.60 \$351.30 (\$184.75-185.25)	
New York:	
Comex \$354.15-354.65	

NORTH SEA OIL	
Brent (Mar)	\$17.45 bbl (\$17.20)

TOURIST RATES	
Bank	Bank
Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.56
Austria S	2.56
Belgium F	2.56
Canada C	2.56
Denmark Kr	2.56
France F	2.56
Germany M	2.56
Italy L	2.56
Japan Y	2.56
Netherlands Gld	2.56
Norway Kr	2.56
Portugal Esc	2.56
Spain Ptas	2.56
Sweden Kr	2.56
Switzerland Fr	2.56
Turkey Lira	2.56
USA \$	2.56
Yugoslavia Dnr	2.56

Notes for bank depositors: bank only at 10.00am to 10.00pm. Bank of England, London. Rates subject to change without notice. Please refer to page 23 for details.

## Yorkshire buys Tyne Tees stake

By MARTIN WALLER

THE first cross-border bid by one independent television contractor for another took a step closer as Yorkshire Television Holdings announced a 19.07 per cent stake in Tyne Tees Television Holdings, its Northern rival.

The shares were bought from Vaux, the Sunderland brewer, for £5.1 million, or 26p each, 25p below yesterday's closing price. But the 9 million shares served by the two companies cannot look for an immediate outbreak of hostilities.

Any takeover approach from Yorkshire can only come after the start of next year. Under the regulations covering the industry, redrawn by the government and the Independent Television Commission (ITC), the takeover will have to be a friendly one — at least until 1994, when the TV industry will be thrown open to market forces and hostile bids allowed.

Clive Leach, the Yorkshire managing director, would not rule out an eventual merger. "It's conceivable that if both parties win their franchises, back they could, if they wanted to, and with the ITC's blessing, get together early in 1992," he said. Yorkshire

## ERM 'to cost 600,000 jobs'

By COLIN NARBROUGH

ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

MEMBERSHIP of the European exchange-rate mechanism will cost Britain 600,000 jobs over the next five years, David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank, forecast at a London conference.

He said because of "underlying rigidity" of the British labour market, the discipline imposed by the ERM and a subsequent move to European monetary union will lead to higher unemployment unrelated to the present recession.

The greater the company's ability to keep control of its cost structure, particularly labour costs, the better its chances of containing the price of ERM membership, Mr Kern said. Other countries in the ERM parity grid have experienced persistently higher unemployment rates than Britain.

Mr Kern said the main benefit of ERM membership for Britain will be lower inflation and interest rates. He expects annual inflation to fall from the current 9 per cent and stabilise at about 4 per cent over a few years.

## The Blue Arrow trial

## Banker 'wrote of fears in notebook'

By OUR CITY STAFF

A MERCHANT banker wrote in his notebook of his concern in case anything was found out about how he and his colleagues had dealt with Blue Arrow's record-breaking £837 million rights issue, a jury was told at the Old Bailey.

David Reed was convinced he and others who took part in the alleged conspiracy would be "dead" if County NatWest was forced to disclose its secret take-up of Blue Arrow shares, according to Nicholas Purnell, QC, prosecuting.

Mr Purnell said Mr Reed, former executive director and managing director of corporate finance at County, wrote in his personal executive notebook that he hoped there would be no leak, as it would lead to "a complete loss of reputation".

Later, in a reference to problems caused by the stock market's Black Monday crash on October 19, 1987, Mr Reed added: "In short, we must hold on and hope for better market circumstances and hope that there will be no leak of our position, otherwise we

County's group finance director, prepared a written paper setting out what they claimed was their position over the multi-million pound shares take-up by advisers to Blue Arrow who wanted to present the flopped rights issue as a success.

He said the two men claimed that what had been done was "public spirited" — a phrase which became a "re-frain" for several of the defendants. Mr Purnell said that, in other words, Mr Reed and Mr Clark were saying it was far from being a dishonest venture and was done in the interests of Blue Arrow shareholders.

He claimed that, as a result of what the conspirators did, people who wanted to become Blue Arrow shareholders were faced with having to pay much more for their shares.

Mr Purnell said the end of November 1987 represented a "critical stage in the life of the conspiracy". He said it had suffered a series of body blows, one being the discovery of a million Blue Arrow shares held by a Swiss banking

subsidiary of NatWest Investment Bank.

The prosecution was continuing its opening statement on the seventh day of the trial, in which County NatWest, its parent County NatWest Investment Bank, UBS Phillips & Drew Securities and seven professional advisers deny conspiring to mislead the market over the outcome of the rights issue.

In addition to Mr Reed and Mr Clark, the individual defendants are Jonathan Cohen, chief executive of County NatWest and deputy chief executive with NatWest Investment Bank at the time of the issue; Nicholas Wells, former County executive director and a former member of its corporate advisory department; Alan Keat, a partner in Travers Smith Braithwaite, the solicitor, who advised County on the rights issue; Marcus Gibbs, former director of UBS Phillips & Drew; and Christopher Stainforth, former director of UBS Phillips & Drew corporate finance.

The trial continues.

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## UK seeks policy disclosure

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT  
FINANCIAL EDITOR

BRITAIN wants insurance policies to specify whether they are backed by a compensation fund after a free market in insurance is established in the European Community.

John Redwood, corporate affairs minister, wants disclosure of compensation arrangements, in the event of default, in the country in which the insurance company issuing the policy is based.

Under the draft third EC directive on non-life insurance, any insurance company authorised in the member state where it has its head office would be free to sell policies to the public in all other member states. The home country would be responsible for regulating business done by an authorised company in other member states. Governments would no longer have powers over branches or subsidiaries of companies authorised in another member state.

David Coleridge, chairman of Lloyd's, said the insurance market should benefit from deregulation across Europe because it could offer more flexible and innovative insurance products.

Comment, page 25

## BA confirms new airline plan to fight Lufthansa

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Airways has confirmed it is talking to the German transport ministry to establish a German domestic airline to compete with Lufthansa, the state airline.

The British airline will be the leading participant in the new company with effective operating control through a 49 per cent stake.

The venture will also include Commerzbank, Bayerische Vereinsbank and Berliner Bank, all German.

The transport ministry has indicated that the application is likely to be approved. This depends on the company being majority owned in Germany, and proof of a sound financial basis, but the link is understood to fulfil both demands. The talks with the ministry began last week.

A British Airways official

said yesterday: "It is true we have filed an application with the transport ministry and also an application for an air operating certificate."

British Airways declined to give further details.

The deal is an attempt by the airline to regain its profitable Berlin flights.

Because of the post-war status of Berlin, British Airways and two other airlines had exclusive rights to fly to and from West Berlin.

With unification, Lufthansa became the strongest operator in and out of Berlin after buying out Pan Am's Berlin slots last year.

Lufthansa's position was expected to strengthen further from April 1, when British Airways is forced to cut its Berlin routes by 20 per cent.

Although the talks with the banks and the transport ministry are not completed, it is hoped the new airline will operate from April. It is not certain yet whether British Airways will be allowed to fly other non-Berlin domestic routes.

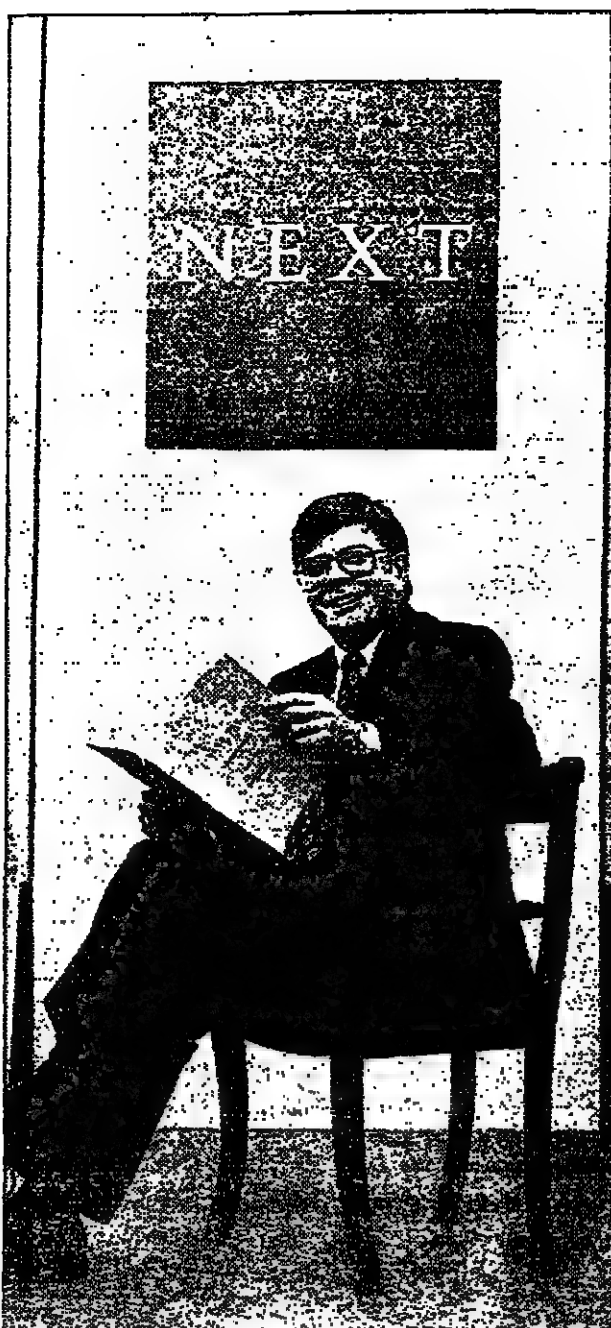
The British Airways move into the German market is likely to upset Lufthansa, which has an effective monopoly inside the country.

The monopoly was challenged for a short period when German Wings, a prestige private airline, began to operate domestic flights. But the company closed last year because of financial difficulties.

Lufthansa and British Airways were also interested at various stages in buying Interflug, the former East German state airline. Two weeks ago Interflug was put into liquidation amid mounting losses.

Transport officials in Bonn and the Bundeskartellamt in Berlin were concerned that the situation left Lufthansa as an effective monopoly in the unified Germany.

There is now a growing body of opinion within Germany which believes that the Lufthansa monopoly is no longer tenable, particularly in the light of attempts by the European Commission in Brussels to liberalise the airline market.



Finishing touch: David Jones, Next chief executive

## Next due to reveal Grattan sale details

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

NEXT, the ailing fashion retailer, is putting the final touches to the document detailing the sale of Grattan, its mail order business, to Otto Versand, of Germany, for £140 million. The document is due out this week.

David Jones, Next's chief executive, flew back from Germany for yesterday's board meeting. Shareholders will vote on the sale at an extraordinary meeting, which is likely to be held within 21 days of the document's publication.

Britain's other mail order groups are likely to scrutinise the document, none more so than Sear's, the retail group that owns the Freemans mail order business. Sear's is thought to have bid £130 million for Grattan, and analysts believe the group may be considering re-entering the fray with an offer for either Grattan or the whole of Next.

Sear's has been raising money from property sales and has low gearing, which would allow it to make a sizeable acquisition. If the group were to acquire Grattan and merge it with Freemans, some rationalisation would be necessary.

Sear's is also believed to have been looking at Littlewoods' mail order business, which is for sale.

Potential bidders for Next are concerned about the unknown quantity of bad debts at Club 24, Next's financial services business.

The group has said it will make a "substantial provision" against its investment in Club 24.

## Smaller firms 'to step up exports'

By ROSS TIEMAN  
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ALMOST a third of smaller exporters plan to increase overseas sales in the wake of entry to the exchange-rate mechanism.

But almost half the respondents to the second Barclays Quarterly Survey of Exporters had taken no action despite the prospect of more stable exchange rates.

In its commentary on the survey, conducted shortly after entry to the ERM last October, the bank said firms had little time to appraise the implications of entry. However, almost 19 per cent also indicated plans to quote for export sales in foreign currencies or the European currency unit.

Only 10.5 per cent included a reference to the need to control cost escalation, seen by many commentators as a key to remaining competitive against European rivals.

The survey indicates that firms with established export markets have already begun to step up overseas sales to compensate for weaker domestic markets. Among the 2,403 exporters surveyed, the ratio of sales overseas rose from 37.9 per cent in June-July 1990 to 40.7 per cent in November-December.

But the rate of increase in exports has slowed. Only 29.6 per cent of firms reported an increase in exports during the latest quarter, against 36.9 per cent during the previous quarter. Smaller firms are relatively more optimistic about export prospects.

The level of entry to the ERM appears to pose a problem for some exporters. Concern over exchange rates was expressed by 42.5 per cent of firms in the latest quarter, against 28.3 per cent during the summer. These have displaced difficulties with overseas distributors or agents as the largest source of worry among exporters.

Problems with payments and bad debts remain a matter of concern. John Hollows, of Barclays Bank International's trade services department, said this showed banks needed to do more to meet the needs of exporters.

The survey confirmed that smaller and younger firms tend to export a higher proportion of their output. The highest export ratios were recorded by firms in Northern Ireland, Scotland, the South-east and South-west of England and East Anglia.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Ultramar buys N Sea stake from Amoco

ULTRAMAR is buying an 8.63 per cent interest in the Hutton oilfield in the North Sea from Amoco. Ultramar has been frustrated, however, in its attempt to build a larger stake, after Mobil Oil decided to retain its 6.7 per cent interest, which had been up for sale. The combined Amoco and Mobil interests were valued by energy analysts at about \$39 million, suggesting Amoco had asked for about \$39 million. Ultramar, however, is believed to have paid considerably less, although no price details were given.

Interest in Hutton, which is operated by Conoco, was low because production from the field is in decline, with only 90 million barrels left from 211 million. The field offers limited petroleum revenue tax shelter, although Ultramar expects some corporation tax benefit. The field boasts a reusable tension-leg platform, the first to be used in the North Sea, which is valued at about \$100 million.

### Yelverton NAV falls

THE net asset value at Yelverton Investments, the Unlisted Securities Market-quoted investment trust which recently agreed to acquire Hillsdown Holdings' ice cream division, stood at 44p (53p) at end-October. Pre-tax profits increased to £903,000 (£401,000) in the year, on income of £1.39 million (£796,000). Earnings per share rose to 5.2p (2.4p). The final dividend is raised to 1.25p (1p).

### S-E Banken slumps 25%

SKANDINAVISKA Enskilda Banken, Sweden's leading bank, suffered a 25 per cent fall in operating profits last year to SKr3.31 billion (£301 million) as loan losses soared 158 per cent to SKr1.42 billion. S-E Banken put aside SKr500 million in general provisions and SKr200 million for foreign bad debts. The bank is increasing its dividend by 10 per cent to SKr3.3 for A and C shares and 7 per cent for B shares.

### Scottish payout rises

SCOTTISH Eastern Investment Trust, the international investment trust managed by Martin Currie, reports an 18.1 per cent decline in net asset value to 56.5p (69p) at end-January, although it has maintained its progressive dividend policy. The company said that the fall in net asset value reflects a "difficult year for world stock markets". Pre-tax revenue advanced to £12.7 million (£10.9 million). Gross revenue increased to £20.3 million (£18.3 million). Earnings per share rose to 1.41p (1.22p). Shareholders will receive a final dividend of 0.92p, making 1.35p (1.17p) for the year, increasing the total dividend by 15.4 per cent.

### Throgmorton trust slides

THE net asset value at Throgmorton Dual Trust fell to 584p (753.5p) per capital share at end-January, and to 27.4p (37.6p) per income share. Pre-tax profits slipped from £1.23 million to £1.13 million in the six months to January. Earnings per share were 3.67p (4.15p). The second quarter dividend is 1.75p, making a total of 3.5p (2.75p) for the six month period.

### Egerton says loss expected

EGERTON Trust, the property group, expects to report a loss for the second half of the year to end-December. The company returned profits of £889,000 (£9.64 million) in the first half and passed the interim dividend for ordinary and preference shares. The statement was requested by the International Stock Exchange after Egerton shares rose from 51p to 12 1/2p over two days.

### BDDP bid extended

THE £500,000 rescue bid for Broad Street Group, the public relations business, from BDDP, the French advertising agency, has attracted acceptance for almost 49 per cent of the shares, in addition to the near 39 per cent BDDP already owns. The French have therefore not been able to declare the offer unconditional by the first closing date (yesterday) and it is extended to March 4.

Should the offer go unconditional, Broad Street's listing may be withdrawn by the Stock Exchange. BDDP has given a warning to outstanding shareholders to accept or face being diluted minority shareholders in an unquoted company.

## Saatchi rescue expected

THE long-awaited rescue refinancing from Saatchi & Saatchi is now expected to be revealed today, featuring a £50 million, underwritten rights issue at a deep discount to the current share price and a swap package, giving holders of convertible and other preference shares more than 80 per cent of the enlarged equity.

The details had been expected to appear yesterday. Saatchi shares edged ahead a penny to 26p yesterday.

### Saphir talks off

Shares in Hunter Saphir tumbled from 77p to 53p before recovering to 61p after the food manufacturer and fresh produce distributor called off talks which may have led to an offer for the company.

### Tate purchase

Tate & Lyle is buying a 30 per cent stake in Hajdusagi Cukorgyara, a Hungarian beet sugar producer in Kaba, about 150 miles east of Budapest, for £10 million.

## German states told to cut spending

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE Bundesbank, concerned about burgeoning public sector debt and inflationary pressures, has issued a strong warning to Germany's local authorities and regional governments to curb their spending plans.

If the local authorities and Länder succumb to their present borrowing plans for this year, the public sector deficit could reach around DM155 billion, overshooting the DM140 billion target, the Bundesbank said in its latest monthly report.

A bigger deficit would be "problematic" for a stability-oriented policy and demand too much of monetary policy, it said.

Coalition partners hold a key meeting tomorrow at which tax increases will be thrashed out. Government sources have variously indicated that oil, income and value-added taxes will be increased in a supplementary budget to be agreed in the spring, not in the 1991 budget.

## Chairman leaves Amber Day

By OUR CITY STAFF  
AMBER Day Holdings, the clothing retailer which owns Woodhouse, Review and What Everyone Wants (WEW), has parted company with the original owners of WEW.

Vera and Gerald Weisfeld's 15 per cent stake in Amber Day has been placed through Samuel Montagu with four institutions at 68p a share. Mr Weisfeld resigned as WEW's chairman due to "major policy changes". The Weisfelds sold the business for £46.7 million last May and received a £100,000 settlement.

For the six months to January 27, the board does not expect to announce pre-tax profits of less than £4.5 million and an increase in the interim dividend of not less than 25 per cent is planned.

Philip Green, Amber Day's chairman, said that while the Weisfelds were keen to promote turnover growth, he was looking towards profits, sweating assets and keeping costs low.

## WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily change (%)	Weekly change (%)	Daily change (pts)	Weekly change (pts)	Daily change (pts)	Weekly change (pts)
The World	640.6	0.0	11.8	0.2	11.8	-0.3	13.2
USA (free)	122.4	0.0	11.8	0.1	11.8	-0.3	13.2
SAFEE	1107.5	0.0	12.9	0.2	12.9	-0.3	14.5
Europe (free)	113.8	0.0	12.8	0.1	12.8	-0.3	14.4
Europe (free)	107.5	0.4	10.5	0.4	10.5	0.1	12.0
Nth America (free)	142.0	0.3	10.2	0.1	10.3	0.0	11.8
Nth America (free)	482.1	-0.1	8.7	-0.4	11.2	-0.4	11.2
Nth America (free)	1224.9	1.0	12.6	1.1	13.0	0.7	14.3
Pacific (free)	200.4	1.0	12.0	1.1	12.4	0.7	13.6
Pacific (free)	2478.3	-0.2	14.9	0.1	12.7	-0.5	16.5
Far East	3598.1	-0.2	15.0	0.1	12.8	-0.5	18.7
Australia	254.7	0.2	10.9	0.0	10.1	-0.1	12.5
Australia	1479.3	3.4	13.1	3.5	14.1	3.1	14.7
Belgium	773.4	-0.1	9.5	0.0	9.9	-0.3	11.1
Canada	453.0	-0.1	8.5	-0.2	7.5	-0.4	8.1
Denmark	1228.6	1.2	13.9	1.4	14.4	0.9	15.5
Finland	65.8	0.7	2.3	0.8	3.3	0.4	3.7
France (free)	97.0	1.2	12.8	1.3	13.8	0.9	14.4
France	632.3	0.3	10.3	0.3	11.0	0.0	11.9
Germany	764.5	2.1	11.6	2.1	12.4	1.8	13.2
Hong Kong	2183.5	-0.1	13.5	-0.4	15.0	-0.4	15.1
Italy	286.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.5	-0.3	12.7
Japan	8775.7	-0.3	15.1	0.1	12.7	-0.6	18.8
Netherlands	781.8	0.7	9.9	0.7	6.6	0.4	7.4
New Zealand	60.0	-1.2	8.5	-1.5	14.8	-1.5	19.2
Norway	1132.4	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.0	3.1
Singapore	198.8	0.4	2.3	0.6	2.5	0.1	3.7
Spain	1630.5	0.7	12.5	0.7	12.6	0.4	14.1
Sweden	195.8	0.9	19.3	0.9	17.4	0.6	21.0
Switzerland	1342.4	1.2	17.9	1.3	18.1	0.8	19.8
Switzerland (free)	190.9	1.0	15.0	1.1	15.2	0.7	16.7
Switzerland (free)	787.4	-0.8	13.1	-0.7	14.4	-1.1	14.7
UK	118.9	-1.0	11.8	-0.8	12.9	-1.3	13.2
USA	686.2	-0.3	8.9	-0.3	8.9	-0.6	10.5
USA	419.4	-0.1	9.9	-0.4	11.5	-0.4	11.5

Local currency.

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International

February 19, 1991. TSE: 25782 Cals 17634 Pms 8128. FT-SE Cals 3308 Pms 1731.

\*Unofficially rounded prices.

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# No glory for the silent Governor

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor of the Bank of England, is by no means the first to ruffle the feathers of a parliamentary select committee. At least he turned up yesterday before the trade and industry committee, whereas many ministers have in the past few years refused even that courtesy.

On a narrow perspective, the Governor was perfectly correct in refusing to divulge information that may in his judgement be commercially sensitive to Harrods Bank. Indeed he is required under banking legislation to do so.

The Bank's role as regulator makes it the necessary custodian of much detailed information concerning a bank's liquidity, solvency and risk profile. If the information gathered in the process could be aired publicly on a simple request from a select committee, it would be impossible to carry out statutory regulatory duties. Having been denied a brief moment of glory, the back-benchers who make up the committee were hardly likely to see things that way.

Yesterday's events were hardly

glorious for the Bank either. Refusal to discuss the affairs of the Harrods Bank begs the question underlying the committee's interest in an institution that is otherwise scarcely significant.

Since 1988, when the Bank first received the scathing inspectors' report on the takeover of Harrods and its parent House of Fraser, the question of ownership and control by the Fayed brothers have become matters of public interest. The report found among other damaging assertions that the Fayed had dishonestly misrepresented their wealth and origins.

The Bank of England declines to say whether it has or will take action over the report. It is not clear why not. This limp attitude does nothing to restore the Bank's standing after the much more damaging local authority swindle which has left bona fide participants in a market regulated by the Bank, many

millions of pounds out of pocket. Abroad, London's reputation as a financial centre has suffered. So has the Bank's. It can ill afford further damage.

## Unfair delay

The European Community's draft third non-life insurance directive is not the stuff to excite passions, at least in Britain, but is worthy of note for one particular reason. Unlike so many other measures emanating from Brussels, even in financial services, this is based on British free-market thinking and is causing anguish on the Continent.

If agreed, it will bring in single country authorisation for insurance companies and sweep away most national restrictions on the

terms and prices of insurance. Hitherto, movement towards a single market in insurance has been restricted to commercial risks and national control of insurance sold to the public has been maintained.

Apart from the Dutch and Irish, most other members states are likely to cower at some of the draft directive's provisions. Judging from the recent impasse over the investment services and capital adequacy directives, wrangling could drag on indefinitely, unless the basic principles are compromised. Even if a directive were agreed by the end of the year, its promoters might have to concede transitional arrangements lasting years, instead of being able to start a proper free market at the beginning of 1993.

Delay would not matter much

for British consumers, who already enjoy the freest insurance market in Europe, but would be bad news for the British insurance industry. Continental companies, long players in the British market, are making great efforts to build up their business here while British companies, though plentiful in The Netherlands and France, find great difficulty making much headway in other important member states, such as Germany and Spain.

While London remains the centre of the international commercial insurance market, British companies will also be at a disadvantage in the wave of transnational mergers expected in the industry over the next three years.

Competitive markets, as well as problems in America, have brought sharply rising underwriting losses unprotected by local monopoly or state backing. The level playing field needs to

come while British companies can still field a full team.

## Doublespeak

Sam Skinner, the US transportation secretary was in robust form defending the policy blocking foreign airlines from control of domestic US carriers. Does Uncle Sam speak with forked tongue these days? The rest of us can be excused if we feel confused. On one hand, America is playing its free trade card for all it is worth in the Gatt talks and pressing for a wholesale dismantling of Europe's common agricultural policy. On the other, it argues for retention of an ultra-protectionist policy towards its own airlines.

The charitable explanation is that America is retaining the barriers as bargaining counters to be used when the bilateral agreements between it and EC members are replaced by an agreement with Europe as a whole. Meanwhile, Mr Skinner's pleas for wider access to Heathrow by US carriers should fall on deaf ears.

AMERICA and the European Community will be asked once again today to forget their differences over agriculture subsidies in order to save the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) world trade talks from imminent collapse.

Arthur Dunkel, the Gatt secretary general, will seek to persuade negotiators in Geneva to shelve their farm feud temporarily, and to concentrate on liberalising other trade sectors, including textiles, services, and copyright rules.

This, he hopes, will convince the 100 or so nations in the Gatt that the world's most ambitious free trade régime is not worth losing over agriculture.

Mr Dunkel does not have time on his side. He has until March 1, the expiry date of special "fast track" rules forbidding the American Congress from delaying a world trade deal indefinitely by amending it.

Washington is playing a silent but powerful hand, hinting at its willingness to renew the "fast track" mechanism for up to two years, but only if the Community shows a genuine commitment to agricultural reform.

The European Commission has reassured the Americans by proposing deep reforms to its Common Agricultural Policy, but on terms that EC governments and farmers find unacceptable, often for conflicting reasons.

John Gummer, the agriculture secretary, believes Britain's commercial farms will be penalised for their efficiency under the Cap reforms. The National Farmers' Union agrees.

Ray MacSharry, Europe's beleaguered but resilient farm commissioner, tried to paper over the ministers' disagreements and restore America's faith by removing the details from his reform package. This

# Time is short as Dunkel aims to save trade talks



Seeking end to feud: Arthur Dunkel, Gatt director-general

merely aroused greater suspicion among the ministers.

Today, he will seek support from his fellow commissioners for deep cuts in European farm prices for the coming harvest.

This could prove a useful

lever for the Gatt talks: by slashing prices, Mr MacSharry could remind America of his commitment to farm reform and bring Washington back to the negotiating table in Geneva.

At the same time, he could

convince Europe's suspicious farmers that he is acting to cut food mountains and overspending rather than bowing to American pressure. But the full backing of the Brussels commission is far from assured.

Little of substance has changed since Europe and America, the latter backed by the 14 farm exporting nations of the Cairns group, fell out in December on how far and how fast to reduce subsidies paid to farmers.

Washington still wants 75 per cent cuts, rising to 90 per cent for export subsidies. Brussels refuses to offer more than 30 per cent reductions across the board.

A glimmer of hope was rapidly extinguished last week when Washington and Brussels failed to resolve their dispute bilaterally.

The commission refused to negotiate specific cuts in subsidies paid for exports, and domestic farm sales and barriers to imports from outside the Community.

Brussels is now even accused of backtracking, after it emerged that some of the EC's more liberal-minded commissioners, among them Sir Leon Brittan, had spoken out in favour of specific cuts during and after the December talks in Brussels.

Reassuring talk of reviving the Uruguay round can be heard in several key capitals, including Brussels and Washington. However, trade officials in Geneva see little hope of substantive progress for at least three months.

With just ten days to go before President Bush decides whether to ask Congress for a stay of execution, the only thing keeping the Gatt alive appears to be a growing fear of the disastrous alternatives.

PETER GUILFORD  
Brussels

# KB checks into hotels alone

NOBODY ever lost his shirt by buying a good investment too soon, but it was difficult to prevent the eyebrow lifting a shade on learning that Kleinwort Benson Securities is encouraging its institutional clients to believe there is no time like the present for investing in hotels.

After all, who has not heard of a recent visitor to London claiming to have been offered his pick of hotel rooms at a fraction of the normal tariff?

But then, you know travellers' tales. Paul Slattery and Simon Johnson, Kleinwort's hotels analysts, believe the gloom has been overdone, and promise evidence today in the January figures showing a 10 per cent drop in demand in January. This would be a considerable improvement on some estimates. What seems undeniable is that the sector underperformed the market by 15.6 per cent in 1990 and that to date this year it has lost ground by a further 7.4 per cent. Share prices underperformed earnings, discounting the trading problems being encountered this year, which

## TEMPUS

anyway will be partly offset by the industry's high, 37 per cent, foreign contribution, they say.

They see British hotel trading profits dropping by 11.7 per cent in 1991, to £565 million, but recovering to a 19.5 per cent rise next year at £675 million, followed by 12.6 per cent more in 1993. Hotel demand will recover strongly as the next economic cycle emerges, they add.

No doubt it will, but while Saddam Hussein remains in Kuwait and America and Britain in recession, Messrs Slattery and Johnson will find few supporters among their peers, who, while sharing KB's views on future profitability, still append "self", or at best, "hold" labels to the shares.

To be fair, the KB team suggests no more than that clients should move "progressively" into the shares over the coming months, and identifies Ladbrokes, Queens Moat Houses, Rank Organisations and Trusthouse Forte as the earliest beneficiaries. Only Queens Moat, on a 1991 prospective p/e of 10.3, at 91p, finds anything like similar support elsewhere.

## BET

THE jury is still out on BET, which is trying to limit the damage to its City reputation and convince the market that it has not lost its way.

Until the City sees the colour of the eyes of the person who will replace Nicholas Willis, the chief executive who takes over the chair from Sir Timothy Bevan, and unless the market is satisfied that the new incumbent is not a "yes" person, BET's restoration to near its former glory is going to be long and slow.

On February 1, the BET share price fell from 135p to 65p, before closing the day at 100p. The group must now address the question of debt, which has elevated gearing to

a worrying 90 per cent. The proposed sale of Biffa, the waste management division, for between £100 million and £200 million, depending on how much BET is prepared to see go, would be of real and psychological help. While details are woolly, it looks as if the group believes it can save £20 million in organisational and staff costs.

Little can save the current financial year, ending next month, from producing a depressing result. After 1990 pre-tax profits of £322.3 million, the market is braced for about £225 million this time, indicating a fall in net earnings a share from 28.5p to 18.9p, and a p/e multiple of 6.9. Interest cover will suffer, but should still emerge at about 3.7 times.

BET is expected to survive, and it may be that the current share price of 131p on a year's view will prove to have been cheap. The 13.2 per cent yield, however, argues differently, although those closest to the company remain convinced that the dividend will be held at 13p for the year.

# SURELY THE MARKET LEADER IN CURRENCY WARRANTS IN GERMANY HAS TO BE GERMAN?

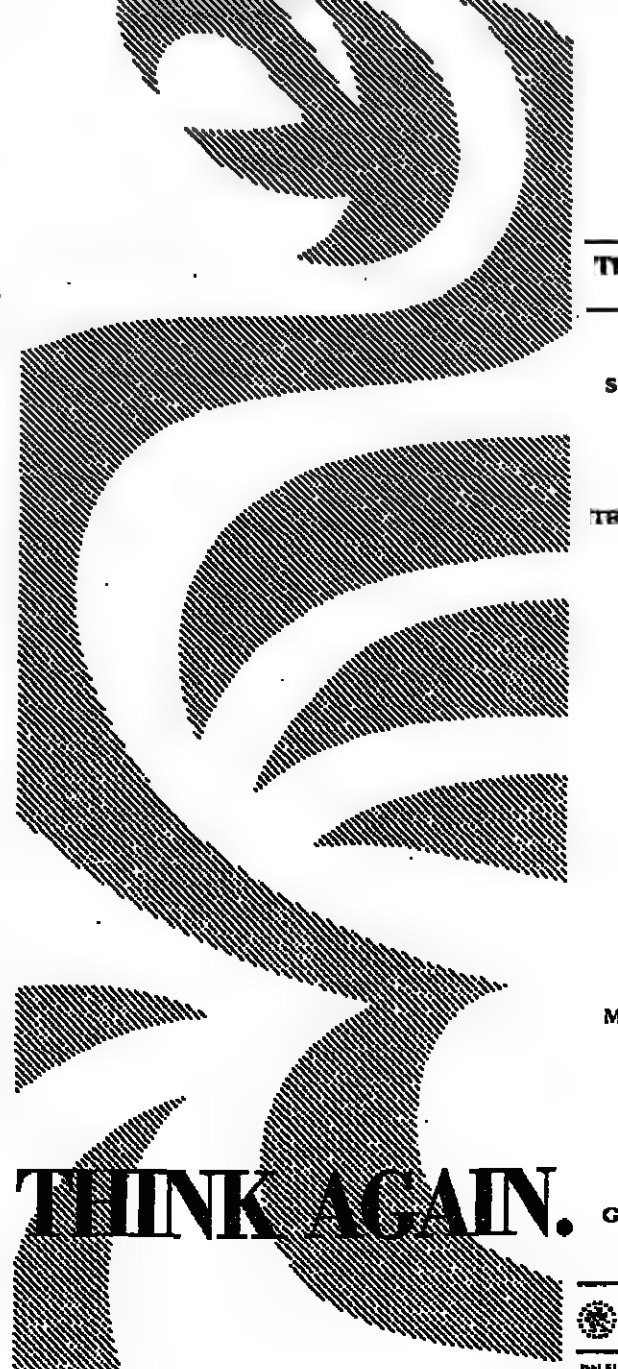
Certainly the leader in Germany for currency warrants is German. It is Trinkaus und Burkhart KGaA, headquartered in Düsseldorf.

With branches in key German business centres and over 2500 corporate clients, Trinkaus combines merchant banking skills with private banking and a balance sheet of Dm 8.3 billion. In addition it manages funds of over Dm 20 billion.

An outright leader in innovative products, Trinkaus is also a founder member of the Deutsche Termin Börse - the German futures market. And is in the top four in Dm currency issues with a 12% market share.

Yet Trinkaus is also part of Midland Group's merchant banking network. Their joint corporate finance arm, Trinkaus Montagu, in association with Samuel Montagu in the UK, advised British Steel when they acquired the sectional steel division of Klockner-Werke AG.

It's just one example of the power of our network. So if you're interested in business opportunities in Europe, we think you now know exactly where to start.



## THE UNITED STRENGTH IN EUROPE

- MIDLAND MONTAGU, SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. B.V. Amsterdam
- MIDLAND BANK plc Athens
- TRINKAUS und BURKHARDT KGaA Düsseldorf
- MIDLAND MONTAGU OSAKA PANKEI Helsinki
- MIDLAND BANK A.S. Istanbul
- MIDLAND MONTAGU FININTER S.A. Lisbon
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LIMITED London
- MIDLAND BANK plc Madrid
- EUROMOBILIARESpA Milan
- MIDLAND MONTAGU A.S. Oslo
- MIDLAND BANKS A.S. Paris
- MIDLAND MONTAGU BANK Stockholm
- GUYERZELLER BANK AG Zürich

MIDLAND GROUP

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Gerrard enters a new cycle

PETER Gerrard, senior partner of Lovell White Durrant, the law firm, is taking on a challenge at an age when many of his contemporaries are planning their retirement. From May, he becomes general counsel to the International Stock Exchange, the first position of its kind and one seen as critical to the exchange's direction. "I am ready for something new," says Gerrard, aged 60, who joined the firm in 1955 and became senior partner in 1980. "The exchange faces a lot of legal issues, including what it does and its relationship with the Bank of England and others, and I have been made chief legal adviser." His career aside, Gerrard is often seen cycling from his home in Islington to Lovell's Holborn Viaduct offices on a Moulton bicycle which, he points out, has independent front and rear suspension. "I was once stopped by the secretary of the Moulton Bicycle Club who invited me to a rally in Hyde Park, but I declined," he adds. All eyes at Lovell are now on Cavan Taylor, former deputy senior partner, who takes over from Gerrard in May.

### Abel for drinks

ONE of the Soviet Union's leading economists, Dr Abel Aganbeyan, stopped in London en route to Moscow after a tour of Western Europe. A drink with the Thatchers was one of the highlights of his visit, arranged through his work with Bain & Company, 21 BNL St.

the management consultant. Dr Aganbeyan, an economic adviser to President Gorbachev, visited the Thatchers on Sunday. "I visited her at Downing Street when she was prime minister, and we have always got on well," he said. "She is a very strong woman and is well-liked in the Soviet Union." As chairman of Bain Link, a joint venture to promote links with the Soviet Union, Dr Aganbeyan gave warning that a free market economy is a long way off. But despite bread queues and political chaos, the Russians have not lost their sense of humour. "Life in our country is very difficult, and we must struggle. Your life is more easy, but not so interesting."

**Collier's TV date**  
GEOFFREY Collier, the former Morgan Grenfell man who became Britain's first convicted insider dealer after he dealt in shares of AE, the engineer, for a profit of



"No, you can't have a loan before you go"

£15,000, talks about his experiences in a Thames Television programme at 10.45pm next Monday. Money for Nothing takes a critical look at the more colourful events in the Square Mile during the past five years. Collier, still a popular figure in some quarters of the City, agreed to be interviewed and answers questions about that fateful bargain and also his trial in 1987. Collier, some might recall, had to pay back the £15,000, was fined £25,000 and given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years. "I can't possibly explain what I did, I can't possibly try and justify what I did and I can't possibly try and condone what I did," he says.

**NOTICE in a library at Falls Church, Virginia:** "As a child, a library card takes you to exotic, faraway places; when you are grown up, a credit card does."

### Taking a shine

FUND managers may be finding it hard to keep up with shares on their roller-coaster ride, but at least they have not lost their dress sense. The Mercury Asset Management men stand head and shoulders above the rest - for having the shiniest shoes in the Square Mile. Such is the word from the Spiti and Polish shoe cleaning company which, as the name suggests, spends its time trying to convince City gents that their shoes could do with a buff. But even though the company's shoe-shiners now visit 30 firms in the City including Smith New Court, and have stands at strategic

locations, not everyone takes equal pride in their appearance. "Mercury Asset Management is our best customer," says Paul Rayden, the financial director, who adds that the service is also popular with Tokai International, the Japanese bank. "But none of the leading British banks use us despite being pressed to do so, and we find that very disturbing." Perhaps the banks, with an eye on their budgets, would be inclined to disagree.

### Hooke line & sunk

**FOR SALE.** Ocean-going yacht. One owner, low mileage, in some need of repair. No reasonable offer refused. He thought it would never happen but, five months after setting sail on his epic voyage, Robert Hooke, the adventurous City stockbroker, is heading for port for the last time. Hooke, head of Euroequities at Banque Paribas Capital Markets, and his yacht limped into Sydney last month after being hit by a fishing boat and capsizing in the Tasman Sea barely five days into the third leg of the gruelling BOC round-the-world race. "I hit a helluva gale and 60-knot winds, and the boat was dumped off a wave," says Hooke, a former American marine and naturalised Londoner, who runs an art gallery in the West End. Deciding his vessel is no longer seaworthy, Hooke hopes to be back in London soon to recount his adventures. First, there is the small problem of what to do with the yacht....

JON ASHWORTH



2.

The prices in this section refer to Monday's trading.

## MONEY MARKETS

Exchange Index compared with 1985 was same at 94.2 (day's range 94.1-94.2).

# STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Rate Rates for Feb 19	Range	Close	1 month	3 month
New York	1.9001-1.9546	1.9021-1.9530	1.801-1.053P	3.00-2.289P
London	2.0474-2.2587	2.2522-2.2629	0.87-0.51P	1.08-0.91P
Amsterdam	3.5729-3.5941	3.5729-3.5941	1-1-1P	31-35P
Bremen	59.70-59.10	59.77-60.10	81-18P	85-86P
Copenhagen	11.1273-11.2073	11.1733-11.2008	81-18P	85-86P
Dublin	1.0055-1.0083	1.0055-1.0083	54-17P	54-18P
Frankfurt	2.9065-2.9154	2.9042-2.9189	1-1-1P	25-26P
Geneva	154.25-255.04	154.25-255.04	81-18P	85-86P
Madrid	170.77-181.91	180.35-181.53	8-14P	45-57P
Paris	172.14-181.25	217.90-218.97	5-1P	5-3P
Prague	11.3352-11.3587	11.3352-11.3587	81-18P	85-86P
Peter	8.8873-8.9228	8.9015-8.9184	33-23P	33-23P
Rome	10.9429-10.9891	10.9591-10.9781	1-1-1P	1-1-1P
Stockholm	12.550-12.550	12.550-12.550	25-26P	25-26P
Switzerland	20.5055-20.5028	20.5028-20.4998	74-18P	74-18P
Vienna	2.4897-2.5007	2.4897-2.5007	1-1-1P	25-26P
Zurich				

Premium = +, Discount = -

# MONEY RATES (%)

Base Rate: Covering Rates 13%	Finance Rate 14	10	Week Base 15%
Central Bank: London: 13%	13%	12%	12%
Treasury Bills (91day): 8 1/2-12 1/2	8 1/2-12 1/2	8 1/2-12 1/2	8 1/2-12 1/2
Prime Bank Bill (30): 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2	11 1/2-11 1/2
Trade Bills (60): 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Overnight: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Local Authority Debts: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Deposits: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Borrowing: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Banking: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Commercial: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Industrial: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Government: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Local: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Foreign: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2
Yield: 12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2	12 1/2-13 1/2

# GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS

Bullion: Open \$363.40-363.40	Close \$360.00-361.30	High \$363.50-364.00
Gold: Open \$360.00-361.30	Krugers: \$360.00-361.30	(\$184.00-185.00)
Silver: Open \$8.00-8.00	(\$45.00-47.50)	New \$8.00-8.00 (\$44.00-45.00)
Palladium: \$230.00 (\$19.00)	Silver: \$35.00 (\$17.00)	Palladium: \$230.00 (\$17.00)

# OTHER STERLING RATES

Argentina austral	1840.0-1850.1	Ireland	1.7895-1.7900
Australia dollar	2.4890-2.4794	Singapore	1.7192-1.7202
Bahian dollar	2.4890-2.4794	Switzerland	2.6875-2.6885
Brazil cruzeiro	630.51-7.13	Australia	1.9511-1.9521
Cyprus pound	0.8395-0.9425	Canada	1.1690-1.1540
Danish krone	1.05-1.07	Denmark	1.6940-1.6950
Greece drachma	310.40-313.80	Germany	2.7540-2.7590
Hong Kong dollar	13.945-15.2145	France	1.9502-1.9512
Indian rupee	13.945-15.2145	Italy	1.7192-1.7202
Japanese yen	100-107.48	Netherlands	1.8750-1.8760
Malaysian ringgit	5.2541-5.2735	Spain	1.6500-1.6510
New Zealand dollar	3.2222-3.2308	Sweden	1.91-1.91.25
South African rand	3.3550-3.3575	Belgium (Cm)	1.1115-1.1118
Singapore dollar	6.2111-6.2145	Hong Kong	7.7095-7.7015
South African rand	4.6540-4.6572	India (Ru)	18.1-18.50
US Dollar	N/A	Australia	1.9511-1.9521
West Bank Sheqel	1.7895-1.7900	Spain	1.6

ECOD: Phased Plan Sterling Export Rates: Make-up day: Dec 31, 1989 Accepted Rates: Jan 20, 1990: 1990 to Feb 25, 1991 Scheme F 14.5%, Scheme H at 15.00%, Reference Rate Dec 1, 1990 to Dec 31, 1990 Scheme H at 15.00%.

# LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

FT-SE 100	Period	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Previous open: 2702	Mar 91	2702.00	2702.00	2702.00	2702.00	2702.00
Three Month Sterling	Mar 91	87.38	87.48	87.32	87.34	88211
Previous open: 15238	Mar 91	15238.00	15238.00	15238.00	15238.00	15238.00
Three Month Eurodollar	Mar 91	83.28	83.38	83.22	83.24	83211
Previous open: 43181	Mar 91	43181.00	43181.00	43181.00	43181.00	43181.00
Three Month Euro DM	Mar 91	91.08	91.08	91.08	91.08	9108
Previous open: 9427	Mar 91	9427.00	9427.00	9427.00	9427.00	9427.00
US Treasury Bond	Mar 91	98.48	98.48	98.48	98.48	9848
Long Gilt	Mar 91	92.08	92.08	92.08	92.08	9208
Japanese Govt Bond	Mar 91	92.08	92.08	92.08	92.08	9208
German Govt Bond	Mar 91	92.08	92.08	92.08	92.08	9208
Previous open: 11494	Mar 91	11494.00	11494.00	11494.00	11494.00	11494.00
Three month ECU	Mar 91	90.32	90.32	90.32	90.32	9032
Previous open: 2441	Mar 91	2441.00	2441.00	2441.00	2441.00	2441.00

# INT TRUSTS

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	%
113	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	0.00
114	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
115	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	0.00
116	116.00	116.00	116.00	116.00	0.00
117	117.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	0.00
118	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00	0.00
119	119.00	119.00	119.00	119.00	0.00
120	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
121	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	0.00
122	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	0.00
123	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	0.00
124	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	0.00
125	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	0.00
126	126.00	126.00	126.00	126.00	0.00
127	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	0.00
128	128.00	128.00	128.00	128.00	0.00
129	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	0.00
130	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
131	131.00	131.00	131.00	131.00	0.00
132	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	0.00
133	133.00	133.00	133.00	133.00	0.00
134	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	0.00
135	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	0.00
136	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	0.00
137	137.00	137.00	137.00	137.00	0.00
138	138.00	138.00	138.00	138.00	0.00
139	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	0.00
140	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
141	141.00	141.00	141.00	141.00	0.00
142	142.00	142.00	142.00	142.00	0.00
143	143.00	143.00	143.00	143.00	0.00
144	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	0.00
145	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00	0.00
146	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	0.00
147	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	0.00
148	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	0.00
149	149.00	149.00	149.00	149.00	0.00
150	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
151	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00	0.00
152	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00	0.00
153	153.00	153.00	153.00	153.00	0.00
154	154.00	154.00	154.00	154.00	0.00
155	155.00	155.00	155.00	155.00	0.00
156	156.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	0.00
157	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	0.00
158	158.00	158.00	158.00	158.00	0.00
159	159.00	159.00	159.00	159.00	0.00
160	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	0.00
161	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00	0.00
162	162.00	162.00	162.00	162.00	0.00
163	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.00	0.00
164	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.00	0.00
165	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	0.00
166	166.00	166.00	166.00	166.00	0.00
167	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00	0.00
168	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	0.00
169	169.00	169.00	169.00	169.00	0.00
170	170.00	170.00	170.00	170.00	0.00
171	171.00	171.00	171.00	171.00	0.00
172	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	0.00
173	173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00	0.00
174	174.00	174.00	174.00	174.00	0.00
175	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	0.00
176	176.00	176.00	176.00	176.00	0.00
177	177.00	177.00	177.00	177.00	0.00
178	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	0.00
179	179.00	179.00	179.00	179.00	0.00
180	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	0.00
181	181.00	181.00	181.00	181.00	0.00
182	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	0.00
183	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	0.00
184	184.00	184.00	184.00	184.00	0.00
185	185.00	185.00	185.00	185.00	0.00
186	186.00	186.00	186.00	186.00	0.00
187	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	0.00
188	188.00	188.00	188.00	188.00	0.00
189	189.00	189.00	189.00	189.00	0.00
190	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	0.00
191	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	0.00
192	192.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	0.00
193	193.00	193.00	193.00	193.00	0.00
194	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	0.00
195	195.00	195.00	195.00	195.00	0.00
196	196.00	196.00	196.00	196.00	0.00
197	197.00	197.00	197.00	197.00	0.00
198	198.00	198.00	198.00	198.00	0.00
199	199.00	199.00	199.00	199.00	0.00
200	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	0.00

# COMMODITIES

COCOA	COFFEES	SUGAR (FOB)
Mar 91-87.018	Mar 91-85.825	Mar 91-85.825
Apr 91-87.018	Apr 91-85.825	Apr 91-85.825
May 91-87.018	May 91-85.825	May 91-85.825
Jun 91-87.018	Jun 91-85.825	Jun 91-85.825
Jul 91-87.018	Jul 91-85.825	Jul 91-85.825
Aug 91-87.018	Aug 91-85.825	Aug 91-85.825
Sep 91-87.018	Sep 91-85.825	Sep 91-85.825
Oct 91-87.018	Oct 91-85.825	Oct 91-85.825
Nov 91-87.018	Nov 91-85.825	Nov 91-85.825
Dec 91-87.018	Dec 91-85.825	Dec 91-85.825
Jan 92-87.018	Jan 92-85.825	Jan 92-85.825
Feb 92-87.018	Feb 92-85.825	Feb 92-85.825
Mar 92-87.018	Mar 92-85.825	Mar 92-85.825
Apr 92-87.018	Apr 92-85.825	Apr 92-85.825
May 92-87.018	May 92-85.825	May 92-85.825
Jun 92-87.018	Jun 92-85.825	Jun 92-85.825
Jul 92-87.018	Jul 92-85.825	Jul 92-85.825
Aug 92-87.018	Aug 92-85.825	Aug 92-85.825
Sep 92-87.018	Sep 92-85.825	Sep 92-85.825
Oct 92-87.018	Oct 92-85.825	Oct 92-85.825
Nov 92-87.018	Nov 92-85.825	Nov 92-85.825
Dec 92-87.018	Dec 92-85.825	Dec 92-85.825

هكذا من الجمل



## Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won enough of a share of the daily prize money. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Marina	Electronics	
2	Charm Cos	Industrial A-D	
3	Pilo	Electronics	
4	Rockware	Industrial L-R	
5	Wilson Bowden	Building Roads	
6	BTP	Chemicals, Plastics	
7	Comet	Building Roads	
8	Allied Lon	Property	
9	Computer People	Electronics	
10	Althames	Industrial A-D	
11	General Nat	Bank, Discount	
12	Cohen (A)	Industrial A-D	
13	Yorkshire Chem	Chemicals, Plastics	
14	Perstemon	Building Roads	
15	Herring Sea	Property	
16	B. Moller	Textiles	
17	Tec	Industrial S-Z	
18	Dietrich	Industrial A-D	
19	Elia & Broad	Chemicals, Plastics	
20	Dunhill	Engineering	
21	TT Group	Industrial S-Z	
22	Douglas (RM)	Building Roads	
23	Wainwright	Paper, Print, Adv	
24	Cooban	Industrial A-D	
25	Conquer	Property	
26	Waddington (2)	Paper, Print, Adv	
27	St. Vincent	Industrial A-D	
28	Law & Brier	Industrial L-R	
29	Compan Op	Leisure	
30	Peterson	Oil, Gas	
31	Allied Text	Textiles	
32	Chico	Industrial S-Z	
33	Wardle Storage plc	Chemicals, Plastics	
34	Midchem	Industrial L-R	
35	Domino	Electronics	
36	Shelf	Oil, Gas	
37	Morland	Breweries	
38	McLeod Rural	Industrial L-R	
39	Sutton	Industrial S-Z	
40	Pease	Engineering	
41	Frederick	Oil, Gas	
42	Ching	Industrial A-D	
43	Tim & Lyle	Roads	
44	Thames Newspapers Ltd	Daily Total	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

The winner of the £2,000 Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday was Mr Raymond Richens, of Bristol.

### BRITISH FUNDS

Shorts (Under Five Years)	Five to Fifteen Years	Over Fifteen Years	UNDATED	INDEX LINKED
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Shorts (Under Five Years)	Five to Fifteen Years	Over Fifteen Years	UNDATED	INDEX LINKED
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
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8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
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Shorts (Under Five Years)	Five to Fifteen Years	Over Fifteen Years	UNDATED	INDEX LINKED
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100	200	Time	9%	1902-08	85%	0-1%	9.0	9.00
100	200	Conv	10%	1902-08	80%	0-1%	10.0	9.00
1124	98	Each	100%	1900	112	11.2	10.80	10.80
1124	98	Each	100%	1900	112	11.2	10.80	10.80
1124	98	Each	100%	1900	112	11.2	10.80	10.80
100	200	Time	10%	1900-08	85%	0-1%	10.0	9.00
100	200	Conv	10%	1900-08	80%	0-1%	10.0	9.00
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100	200	Conv	10%	1900-08	80%	0-1%	10.0	9.00
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● **Further details: The International Swimming Pool and Fitness Show, Alexandra Palace, Wood Green London N22 4AY. Tel: 081-365 2121. Open 10 am to 6 pm except Sundays when closes 5 pm. Open to trade: 21 and 22 Feb; open to public 23 and 24 Feb. Entry fee: £5 adults, £2.50 children. Tickets £10.**

**TRANSFORM YOUR DRIVE/PATIO**

*Re-create the texture, shape and feel of natural stone, tile and brick for your drive or patio.*

Absolutely stunning appearance - no more boring plain concrete or tarmac, adds value and prestige to your home.

Professional wet patterned and coloured top quality concrete transforms your home and for Details (on Telephone), **Colourstone Patterned Concrete Ltd.**  
Coverleigh House, 3 Coopers Hill, Opar, Essex. CM5 9EE.

**0277-365520 or 031-449-0095**

Please ask about our special discount scheme.

Name

Address

Telephone



071-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

Microsoft Word for Windows or Excel  
London Edinburgh Birmingham Leeds  
Trainer - c£18,000

This well-established and rapidly expanding IT consultancy based in the heart of London is looking for intelligent, personable people in their mid-twenties to do training and consultancy in Microsoft Windows applications such as Word, Excel. You will need to be dynamic, happy to travel and ideally you should be based in one of the above cities. The company specialises in personal tuition rather than classroom training. You will have plenty of scope to learn new programmes through in-house training. Word or Excel skills will be essential. For more information, please telephone Anthony Cook Bureau on

071-248 3404

Anthony Cook Bureau

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

Basic £13,000 Neg.  
+ Commission

Mackay-Parkes is an established consultancy specialising in the placement of Secretaries. Our success can be attributed to a highly personalised and professional service, valued by Clients and Secretaries.

We urgently need another interviewee with a secretarial background, or with sound recruitment experience. Must be hard-working and able to deal with Clients at the highest level. Full training provided.

Join an "Up-Market" consultancy, and enjoy a new career challenge.

Phone Mrs Pam Parker

tel 071 491 0383

MACKAY-PARKES

70/71 New Bond St London W1 (Oxford St end)

Mackay Personnel  
Recruitment Consultants

## Maine + Tucker

Recruitment Consultants

ESCAPE TO BEAUTIFUL  
WIMBLEDON...

Circs £20,000 + Bonus

Cast aside the shackles of Central London & park your car near these stunning offices (one of them is yours). A dual personality allows you to work as a true Personal Assistant AND a true Executive. PR for your own intrapud Company is constantly foremost in your mind & you never forget who you represent in your investigative quest to research the very best suppliers for Turkish meals... Seeking out everything from aircraft to steel means that your research capabilities have to be outstanding. Considering these types of tender calls for really smart Business acumen - a will to succeed. You must have experience of the following types of Business (or something very similar): Trading, Export/Import, Shipping or Commodities. Can you thrive in a small personal set-up? With your 80 shorthand & 50 typing you can step into a PA role any time you choose. BUT you are someone of rare talent because basic Company Accounts hold no mystery for you! You are comfortable entertaining high-level distinguished Clients both with and without your Boss... your own Secretary will hold the fort whilst you are gone. So if you can slip from finding a complex travel itinerary for your charming but demanding Boss, to visiting a Paris Trade Show (conversational French very useful) to checking that not only your own office is running properly but others', too... look no further, this job is for you.

18-21 Jersey Street London SW1Y 6GP Telephone 071-734 7341

Desperately seeking ...  
... a new right hand

The success of this small business consultancy with international interests, turning over about £1M per annum in consultancy fees, is definitely related to the excellent team of people. We work hard and have a lot of fun assisting companies to get their marketing and business strategies in place.

We need:

A Secretary/PA to a  
Dynamic MD  
Salary £15,000 per annum

We need a first rate secretary with fast and accurate shorthand, typing and word processing skills, and thorough organisational ability.

You will need to possess an excellent telephone manner and be used to client liaison at all levels. You must be patient, show meticulous attention to detail, be clear thinking in times of crisis within a rather frenetic style of operation, and be capable of working on your own initiative, with sole responsibility for managing diary commitments.

Personality, appearance and a sense of humour are essential qualities in terms of fitting into this small, friendly team with its informal management structure and hectic lifestyle. (Non-Smoker please).

Hopefully you will like the sound of us sufficiently to write or fax, enclosing details of your career history to date, to Jean Garland, Flat 13, The Ivory House, St Katharine Docks, London E1 9AT. Tel 071-480 5652. Fax 071 488-9643.

SORRY, NO AGENCIES.

Executive Secretary  
c £14,800

A new position has been created in a top international professional firm to use your strong administration and secretarial skills. You will be expected to co-ordinate major projects on behalf of key managers. Age 24 and 2nd job.

PR Secretary  
c £12,000

A young secretary with PR experience is needed by this well-known PR consultancy. The ability to organise and prioritise work will be vital when supporting a team of four. You will need to be able to run with several tasks at once.

Graduate Secretary  
c £10,500

A charity wants to appoint a graduate with good secretarial skills. This is an ideal first move for a secretary keen to play a role in the smooth-running of this busy department.

To discuss these or other career options contact Terry O'Neill, Caroline Rogers or Kate Sloman on 071 629 7262.

SECRETARIAL  
APPOINTMENTS

7 PRINCES STREET LONDON W1

OFFICE  
ADMINISTRATOR

£15,000 (Negotiable)

Flexible Working Hours, Based: London W1

The Employers' Forum on Disability (EFD) is Britain's only employers' organisation concerned directly and exclusively with the employment and training of people with disabilities. EFD seeks a hard-working, outgoing and enthusiastic administrator to manage their London office.

You will be responsible for the day to day running of the office, have sound office practice skills, a good knowledge of Apple Mac computers and previous experience of dealing with senior executives. Book keeping skills would be useful.

Based in St. James's Square, in a modern building with access for people with disabilities, you will be reporting to the Director and liaising closely with the members of our Forum. You should be well-organised with the self motivation to keep abreast of developments in the disability employment field; and to work alongside leading employers in the private and public sector.

We are an equal opportunities employer and in particular invite applications from people with disabilities.

Applications, with CV, should be sent to Susan Scott-Parker, Cadogan Management Limited, 27 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3PA. Tel: 071-495 5040. Closing date: 15th March 1991.

MULTILINGUAL  
SERVICES

FROM GERMANY TO AUSTRIA

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT to Legal Counselor of major US corporation. Excellent German, fluent English and at least 2 years' experience (ideally legal). To DM 60,000.

RECEPTIONIST with excellent German for the same company. Will look after visitors and the phones, organise travel, run the fax, (40+ wpm) and do admin. To DM 50,000.

## AND BACK IN LONDON

PA (27-45) with English shorthand for MD. Operations, Italian and French will be used constantly. Challenging, busy and independent role in international co. To £18,000.

FRENCH-speaking SECRETARY (English stn) with 2+ years' experience for smart West End office. Varied role in personnel for good communicator in early 20's. To £15,500.

AUDIO SECRETARY with mother tongue level German to assist well-known City Solicitors' German Group. Lots of variety for someone experienced, ideally in legal work. To £17,000.

071 836 3794

22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR

Personnel  
Secretary  
£14,500

The Personnel division within any company plays a vital role in its success. We are looking for a flexible and willing secretary keen to provide high quality back-up in a well respected firm of City solicitors. Assisting the Personnel and General Managers, your duties will be those of an all-rounder and will include telephone contact, confidential typing and internal liaison. Experience of working as either a personnel or legal secretary is a prerequisite. Good typing (60wpm). Age 20s. Please telephone Elizabeth Williamson on 071-254 5018.

HOBSTONES  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTSMEDIA MERGERS  
£19,000 PACKAGE

This expanding division of a leading international Finance House deals with mergers and acquisitions in the Media world.

Liaise at the highest level with household names as you organise and prioritise life for three young executives. Very much a team person used to long hours, you enjoy working in a busy, pressurised environment.

You have strong secretarial skills, both shorthand and audio (90/50) and you probably have a basic knowledge of a European language. This is likely to be your second job, and you are around 22-30 years old. If you welcome a challenge, and enjoy a young, hard-working environment, call us now.

City Office

Tel: 071-726 8491

ANGELA MORTIMER

Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy

SECRETARY/  
ADMINISTRATOR  
IN SALES  
c£14,000

A Secretary/Administrator is required to help in the running of a busy Sales Division within an international company. Their London office is small but friendly, offering lots of opportunity for involvement and growth. A mature, steady person (27-35) is required along with good secretarial skills (80/50). In return you will have the opportunity to learn about international Trade as well as getting involved with clients and overseas customers. Ideal age 21-25 years.

Stella Fisher Recruitment

110 The Strand, London WC2R 0AA

071-836 6644

(Fax: 071 379 634)

Recruitment Consultants

Run the Show  
Kensington  
c£12,500

Are you looking for your second or third secretarial job and wanting to take on more responsibility? Here is an opportunity to run a small architectural office for two charming Partners. You will be ordering supplies, sending invoices, typing reports and helping them with any ad hoc research etc. Lovely office near High St Ken. Age 20-25. Skills audio/50wpm. Please call Caroline Tuck on 071-497 6852.

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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## Judy Farquharson Ltd.

47 New Bond Street, London W1Y 5HA

Tel: 071-493 8824 Fax: 071-493 7161

Entrepreneur  
Chelsea c£17,000

International entrepreneur needs top PA to work from his beautiful Chelsea home. Immaculate appearance, total confidence and excellent shorthand and typing skills essential.

A busy, varied position, but must be able to work alone. Spanish and French useful. Age 23-35

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Maine + Tucker  
Recruitment Consultants

## RECEPTIONIST

£15,500 + Super Pkg

Elegance, poise, style and Reception experience are the credentials for this fabulous St James's based job. No typing. If you are 24 to 34 we would like to hear from you urgently!

18-21 Jersey Street London SW1Y 6GP Telephone: 071-734 7341

SECRETARY IN MANAGEMENT  
CONSULTANCY  
£11,000

Wonderful opportunity for a young secretary (24-29) to join a fast-moving management consultancy. First two years from 11,000 and after 2 years an excellent salary. You will be working on an Apprentice doing GTP they will train you. You will be project based. A lively personality and a flexible working attitude are essential as you may be required to go to New York for short periods. This position offers an excellent start.

If you feel you have what they are looking for please call for further information.

Please telephone 071-499 8565.

The GROSVENOR  
Bureau

## Bond Street Bureau

## SENIOR SECRETARY

£16,000 + Plus Perks

A professional Secretary is urgently required for a busy W1 Company. This company's Secretary needs to be confident, reliable, hard-working and a team player. Please phone Judith or Audrey for an interview.

(Rec Cons)

22 South Molton St, W1

071 629 3632 071 629 5300

## EMBASSY OF JAPAN, W1

REQUIRES  
SECRETARY

Applicants should have excellent typing skills and be able to draft correspondence on own initiative. Salary according to qualifications and experience.

TEL: 071 465 6500

(Between 10.30am-12.30pm or 3-5pm)

NO AGENCIES

In-House Marketing  
£16,000

This blue chip Leisure/Communication company is expanding its Marketing Department. Because of the customer demands of the 1990's they need to increase and extend the services they already provide.

The Director of Marketing needs a self-motivated secretarial assistant to join the team. As well as providing administrative back-up you will be responsible for compiling a data-base and monthly summaries of their current market position.

You will have had experience in marketing, be enthusiastic and have an interest in leisure. Some knowledge of spreadsheet work, DTP experience and a European language would be helpful. Above all fast accurate typing, good communication and a solid work record over the last three years are essential.

Age 22-30  
65 wpm Typing  
Ring Angela Mortimer Tel: 071-287 7788.

ANGELA MORTIMER  
Secretarial Recruitment ConsultancyP.A. TO CHIEF EXEC  
£15,000

Chief Exec of successful and high profile childcare planning consultants and nursery management group in London needs a well-organised and efficient P.A. to guide her through an increasingly complex day.

Proficiency on Word Perfect is essential, with a typing speed of 60 wpm. You will normally compose correspondence, but shorthand would be an advantage. Primarily responsible to the Chief Exec, you will need to be team-spirited and happy to work with other members of this lively and thriving business.

Please write with CV, to Susan Hay, 1 Floral Place, Northampton Grove, London, N1 2PL.

18-21 Jersey Street London SW1Y 6GP Telephone: 071-734 7341

International  
Management Group  
£17,000

This international project management company requires a top PA for two very busy directors.

Based in Marylebone, you will be the centre pivot in this operation co-ordinating the international business lives of both these fun 'work hard - play hard' but disorganised men.

Your lively personality, organisational skills and ability to work under pressure will be fully utilised in this very challenging role.

Only those with architectural/building experience and skills of 80/50 should apply.

Rec Cons: 071-481 3848.

Maine + Tucker  
Recruitment Consultants

## RECEPTIONIST

£15,500 + Super Pkg

Elegance, poise, style and Reception experience are the credentials for this fabulous St James's based job. No typing. If you are 24 to 34 we would like to hear from you urgently!

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## PRIVATE SECRETARY

IDEALLY AGED 28 - 40

Small office in quiet garden square near Victoria Station. The work is varied and challenging involving the commercial and private activities of the Chairman of a group of small companies. Good secretarial skills including shorthand as well as a cheerful personality and adaptability are needed. Salary not less than £15,000 p.a.

Telephone: 071 730 5873

SECRETARY  
for  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS W1

A Secretary is required with all round ability to work in busy office. Good W.P. skills and telephone manner. Salary £12,500. Apply in writing to:

Charles Bond Partnership  
47 Marylebone Lane  
London, W1M 5FN.

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St. James's College in Kensington offers short courses in Word Processing, Shorthand, and more!

Telephone Training

071 379 2822/

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## NUMERATE O/M

£16,000 + bonus

As office manager for expanding computer consultancy your role will involve administration of financial and office support functions. In addition to PA back-up to lovely MD.

Accounts upto budget ledger &amp; PAYE, WP and AP knowledge essential.

Languages an asset.

Tel 071 434 0030.

HOTEL NEEDS  
SPECIAL PA

£16,000 + benefits

Well, if you were the General Manager of one of London's leading luxury hotels, you'd insist on a very special PA too. And it's not just a matter of being jolly good at WP. You'll also be meeting and dealing with five-star guests, so poise and charm - anybody could turn up - are essential. So is the self-confidence to be able to act, when necessary, as your GM's alter ego, handling own correspondence and doing whatever it takes to keep things running smoothly.

Age 25-40.

Hotel exp. preferred.

MAY OVERTON

RECRUITMENT LTD

35 Piccadilly, London W1V 0PB

Telephone 071- 734 7282

## Fast Forward

£12,000

+ Good Bens

City based Merchant Bank are looking for a lively and switched on secretary with a minimum of one A level and one year's secretarial experience.

This is a busy and varied role that will suit someone looking for a new challenge. Age 20-25, skills 80/60 W.P.

Benefits include mortgage subsidy, sports club and staff restaurant.

Please telephone

Belinda Langridge on

071-588 3535.

Crone Corkill

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY/  
ADMINISTRATOR

Smiley Gibson Ltd, world famous stamp dealers based in Regent, London WC2, needs experienced secretary and administrator for its new Specialist Dealers Department, reporting to the Managing Director. The position includes much exciting work and computer up-to-date and has the support of a junior secretary.

The ideal candidate will be 25-35, have recent WP experience, must be capable of using own initiative and working under pressure.

Please write or telephone for application form.

Smiley Gibson Ltd  
209 Regent Street, London W1B 3LE  
Telephone: 071 634 9944

(NO AGENCIES PLEASE)

Warm  
Reception  
£14,000

Expanding Finance Company require a professional audio secretary to run the reception area of their smart, new, City based offices. As an important part of this friendly team you will arrange lunches, book conference rooms, type correspondence and project the company image meeting and greeting clients. Age 25-40. Audio experience and 50wpm typing.

Please telephone

Caroline Smith on

071-588 3535.

Crone Corkill

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## BANKING SECS

£14k - 18k p.a.

1) Legal Sec. Sec. for Director of busy Dept.

2) WP Sec. (nasty st) & good telephone manner for Finance Clients Dept.

Excellent pay for both. Beautiful City Office.

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# LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

## COMMUNITY CREME

### Personal Assistant to the Chief Executive

The Richmond Fellowship is a registered charity providing essential care, counselling and support for emotionally disturbed men and women at more than 50 residential locations throughout the UK.

As our recently appointed Chief Executive is discovering, this work is not only important, but also very demanding. Your assistance and commitment are needed urgently.

The workload will cover a broad spectrum, from arranging meetings and taking minutes, through dictation and keyboard work, to dealing with correspondence and telephone calls.

While experience of similar work is the chief requirement, this must be backed by highly developed interpersonal skills and the ability to work on your own initiative.

Salary: £12,450 - £13,850 (all salaries are currently under review and an award is pending).

The Richmond Fellowship is working towards an equal opportunities policy and welcomes applications from both sexes and members of all ethnic groups.

For further details and an application form, please contact The Personnel Department, The Richmond Fellowship, 9 Addison Road, London W14 8DL. Tel: 071-893 7896 (24-hour answering service). Please quote reference 91/16. Closing date 6th March 1991.

### The Richmond Fellowship For Community Mental Health

### FOUNDATIONS' SECRETARY

MATERNITY LEAVE COVER  
SALARY c. £15,000 p.a. (inc. L.W.)

United Westminster Schools' Foundation and the Royal Foundation of Grey Coat Hospital comprising six Independent and Voluntary Aided Schools are administered by seven friendly people in the Foundations' Office near Victoria Station.

After 13 years' service I am taking 8 months' maternity leave. We seek a young graduate with a flair for administration, general management and an interest in education, having typing/word processing and minute-writing skills to work closely with the Foundations' Director, Chairmen and Governors. This varied and interesting position is initially on a 9 months' fixed term contract starting on 8th April 1991.

C.V. and names of two referees to: F.V. Morgan Esq. B.Sc. M.Ed., Foundations' Director, United Westminster Schools, 53 Palace St., London SW1E 5HJ.

Further details from Mary Dobson 071 828 3055

### PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

The POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE, Britain's leading independent social and economic research institute, seeks a secretary/personal assistant to run its Director's office.

Applicants should have good organisational and administrative ability, social and wordprocessing skills, combined with an interest in current affairs.

Salary will be on a scale from £13,000 to £15,800. Conditions include a 5 day, 35 hour work week, 25 days basic holiday, luncheon vouchers and pension scheme.

Please write with c.v. to Judith Adams, PSI, 100 Park Village East, London NW1 3SR.

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#### Het Beste! PA to £18,000

He is the European Chief Executive of a prestigious public company responsible for spearheading their business drive for 1992. Become totally involved with clients throughout Europe, deputise during his absences and provide full secretarial support including shorthand, fluent English, Dutch and one other language essential. Property experience an advantage.

Please telephone Elizabeth Wood on 071-434 4512.

#### Crone Corkill Multilingual

#### ANALYTICA

Part-time contract research organisation specialising in the setting up of clinical trials at an international level is recruiting a 'Clinical Research Assistant'.

The candidate must have the following qualifications:

- Scientific or Medical background
- Knowledge of word-processing
- English mother-tongue, Good French
- Excellent communicative and organisational skills

You would work with an international team that organises clinical trials throughout the world for Pharmaceutical groups.

Please send C.V., handwritten letter and photo to:

Jean Roucoulet  
ANALYTICA  
6, Rue de Brague  
75003 Paris  
France

### MULTILINGUAL SECRETARY RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

Opportunity to join the London office of an expanding firm, specialising in the recruitment of multilingual secretarial and administrative staff throughout Europe.

Previous experience in recruitment would be an asset but is not essential as you will be given training in a variety of personnel techniques, including interviewing and testing.

You must possess good secretarial skills, be fluent in spoken German and have a good command of French. Well-developed communications skills are also important as your job will entail a considerable amount of liaison work both with the firm's clients and with clients in the UK. You are likely to be aged between 24 and 30 with a positive, outgoing approach and a high energy level.

To apply please write enclosing CV to Sheila Burgess, MEDIA BURGESS INTERNATIONAL, The Power House, Alpha Place, Flood Street, London SW3 3SD. Telephone 071-251 6951. Fax 071-765 8240.

### COLLEGE TO CAREER

**GCSE's 16-20?**  
We're a bright young company in action looking for a bright young person to join our busy office. You don't need experience as we'll teach you but you must be a native English speaker.

To find out more, write to us at: **Recruitment Consultants**, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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An ideal opportunity for a 2nd jobber to work for an upmarket property company. The company requires someone who is well spoken and presented with approx 1 years' reception experience. In return they offer a beautiful working environment and encouragement to learn. Typing (STENO) is an advantage.

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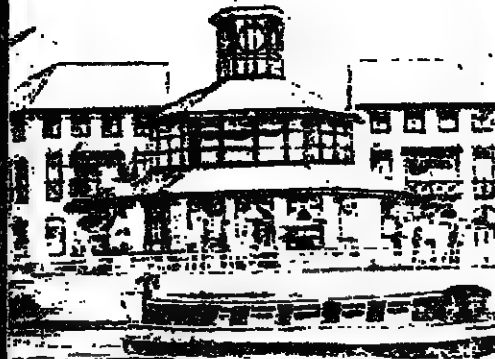
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The Barbican offers a superb range of 1/2 bedroom flats from £25,000 to £70,000 and 3/4 bedroom flats from £23,000 to £28,000 in the heart of the City - you're simply spoilt for choice.

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For an appointment to view call The Barbican Estate Office on 071-588 8110 or 071-625 4372.

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Sales office open between 11.00am and 5.00pm Thursday to Monday. Call (071) 407 6785.

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Enchanting exclusive development of new Freehold Mews houses adjacent to Little Venice.

- \* 3 Bedrooms
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!! MASSIVE DISCOUNT £240,000 Per House !!  
Offer only lasts 2 weeks.  
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0860-474-995  
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Beautiful period terrace house in sought-after location. Immediate excellent original features. 4 main floors, 100,000. Tel: 071-259 6788

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### ENGLISH HERITAGE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL SERVICES

Salary up to £14,895 in (review in April)

English Heritage is England's main national body responsible for heritage conservation. It aims to secure the preservation of the country's architectural and archaeological heritage. Through the management of more than 350 historical properties in its care, it promotes the public's enjoyment and knowledge of ancient monuments.

We require someone to provide executive and secretarial support to our Director of Central Services. The successful candidate will assist in the coordination of the management information systems and functions of the Group including budgetary and Corporate Plan functions.

You will also be required to act as secretary to the Central Services Management Group.

Previous secretarial experience including good WP and typing skills are essential. You should have good communication skills and be able to liaise with staff at all levels. Possession of database skills would be an advantage.

This post is currently based in London but we propose to relocate our Headquarters to Nottingham in 1993/94.

Benefits include a non-contributory, index-linked pension scheme which includes life cover, an interest free season ticket loan and flexi-time system.

Please send CV with covering letter and details of current salary to Emma Wood, Personnel, 6th Floor, 18 Great Marlborough Street, London W1V 1AF quoting Ref. R/25/91.

### NON - SECRETARIAL

AMI Portland Hospital for Women and Children  
If you're more than a secretary... here's more than the usual challenge.  
Reservations Manager

The AMI Portland Hospital is a busy, private hospital based in the West End of London specialising in obstetrics, gynaecology and paediatrics.

We are currently looking for an unflappable individual with organisational and planning skills, to manage our reservations department. You will be responsible for the organisation of bookings and the admission of patients, and all associated arrangements. Ideally you should have a nursing/medical/secretarial background - but training can be provided.

A good telephone manner and the ability to liaise with consultants, hospital staff and patients are essential. We offer a negotiable salary and an excellent benefits package.

For further information or to arrange an informal visit, please contact Annette Syburn











# London loses out in the great city exodus

The number of organisations moving out of central London reached an "unprecedented" level last year and is expected to increase, the surveyor Jones Lang Wootton says in its annual report, "The Decentralisation of Offices from Central London".

The report shows that although the number of companies relocating staff and offices has been increasing since 1977, the rise was greatest last year. The numbers of individual moves made during 1990 and those planned for 1991 and 1992 are larger than ever before. Job "moves" last year totalled 11,380, almost double the 6,330 in 1989.

A survey by the company's consulting and research department says that 34 organisations left central London during 1990 and at least 48 intend to do so in the next two years.

Fifty-four per cent of the companies that had moved during the past eight years cited property costs as the main reason for their decision. However, as the gap between the top rents of offices in the suburbs and provinces and central London decreases, so in the future may property costs decline in importance as a motivating factor.

The importance of labour cost savings has increased slightly, accounting for 15 per cent of all reasons given during 1990, compared with 10 per cent from 1983 to 1989. Growing shortages of

**Christopher Warman reveals why companies are rushing to relocate**

skilled and clerical staff within central London have resulted in a rise in salary levels as employers have competed for a diminishing supply of labour.

After financial factors, organisational and operational reasons come next as companies have consolidated or expanded. The recession is likely to dilute this as a main reason for moving.

The average size of moves during 1990 was greater than in previous years, but only by 6 per cent, from 317 jobs to 335. In the next two years the planned moves are larger, averaging 539 jobs in 1991 and 602 in 1992. This trend is partly the result of the substantial number of larger moves being made to London Docklands and by the public sector.

While the scale of decentralisation has increased, its impact on the central London office market has been fairly limited, the research shows. From 1983 (when Jones Lang Wootton began its annual survey) to 1990, a total of 6.8 million sq ft of office space was vacated as a result of relocation, amounting to 4.4 per cent of the total central London office stock.

The annual average floorspace vacated during this period of

857,500 sq ft equates to only 0.6 per cent of the total stock, but in the next two years, the figure is expected to rise to 2.1 million sq ft or 1.38 per cent of the total stock.

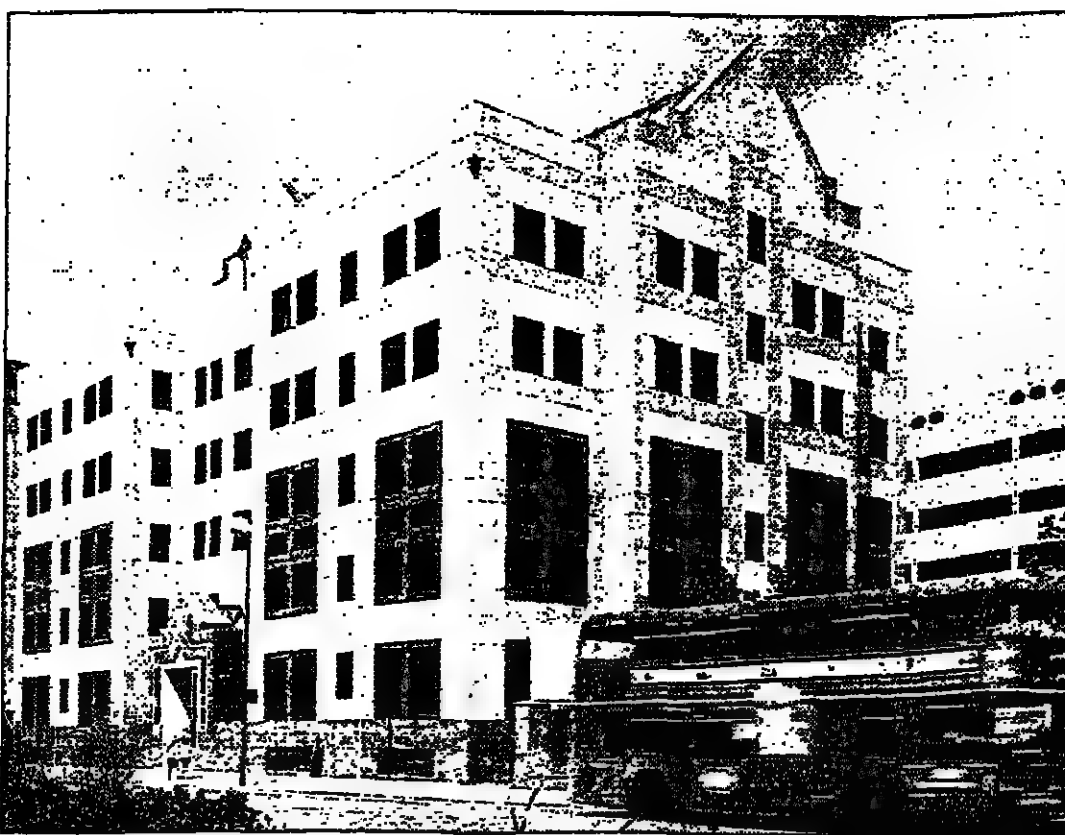
Companies are now moving further away from London. The proportion of jobs dispersed to outer London between 1983 and 1989 was 54 per cent, but dropped to 37 per cent in 1990. Moves to the rest of the southeast are scheduled to fall dramatically from 32 per cent of moves in 1990 to only 9 per cent in 1991 and 1992. More than half the scheduled moves are long-distance.

During the Eighties, industrial companies moved most, many of them part of the oil-industry exodus from central London. But after accounting for 24 per cent of all moves during that period, this sector is expected to fall to 13 per cent in 1991 and 1992.

The banking, finance, insurance and professional service sector was dominant during 1990, accounting for 53 per cent of all moves, and banking and finance are expected to continue to relocate.

In the future, too, the public sector will play a larger role, scheduled to account for one-third of all moves in 1991 and 1992 compared with 5 per cent in the past eight years.

Planned moves have been announced by the health and social security, employment and customs and excise departments. In all, 16 public-sector moves are due to take place in the next two years.



Sold for £275 a sq ft Fleet House, near Canary Wharf, Docklands, which has underground parking

## Seifert sells at the asking price

THE architectural company Seifert has sold its building, Fleet House, south of Canary Wharf on the Isle of Dogs in London Docklands, to Chancery plc for a price equivalent to £275 a sq ft. The granite-clad, self-contained 43,600 sq ft building has underground parking.

Seifert will take a lease on the property, but will be looking for sublettings. John Seifert, the chairman of the Seifert Group, says the company was pleased to make the sale at the asking price. He adds: "It shows the importance of a well-designed, and well-specified product."

In central London, refurbishment work has started

on Centre Point, the 35-storey New Oxford Street building designed by R. Seifert & Partners and built between 1961 and 1964 by the developer Harry Hyams.

MEPC, which acquired the building in 1987 when it completed the takeover of the Oldham Estate Company, has awarded Bovis Construction the £6.5 million first phase of the contract, which consists of upgrading existing lifts and replacing the electrical services. Tenants include the Confederation of British Industry.

The second phase will involve alteration to the existing traffic routes around the island site.

### IN THE MARKET

#### The biggest hotel in town

Westminster city council is supporting a planning application by Bernard Sunley & Sons for a 361-room extension to London's Metropole Hotel at Paddington that will transform the hotel into London's biggest, with 1,075 rooms. Its planning committee intends to grant consent, subject to legal agreements and planning advantages.

Subject to agreement, the £65 million project should start this summer and be completed in late 1993, providing a 400,000 sq ft extension, including more than 20,000 sq ft of conference space. The extension's 15 storeys, clad in limestone and glass, will make it a landmark beside the A40 (M) Marylebone flyover.

Aroona Properties, the Anglo-Swedish development and investment group, has formed a 50-50 partnership with the Swedish Hulvudstad Group for its office scheme at Great Marlborough Street, central London, acquired last August from B. & C. for £18.25 million. The present building on the site is let to the environment department. The partnership has planning consent for a 110,000 sq ft scheme at a total redevelopment value of £60 million.

The company intends to relet the building in 1994 when the market is likely to be in better shape and the supply of competing space limited.

Stockley Park, the business park near London's Heathrow airport, has added another computer company to its tenants. The American Sterling Software company is to move its UK subsidiary into 11,000 sq ft of offices joining Apple Computer, Electronic Data Systems, Fujitsu and others on the site.

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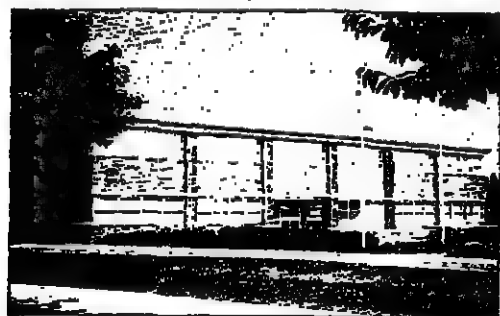
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## Court of Appeal

Law Report February 20 1991

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

## Simple majority required for canon

Brown and Others v Runcle

Before Lord Justice Dillon,

Lord Justice Leggatt and Lord

Justice Nolan

[Judgment February 13]

A canon investing the Arch-

bishops of Canterbury and York

with discretionary powers to

permit the ordination of di-

vorced persons or spouses of

divorced persons was still alive

needed only a simple majority

of the General Synod of the

Church of England for its valid

passing in accordance with the

provisions of the Church of

England (Worship and Do-

ctrine) Measure 1974 requiring a

two-thirds majority in certain

circumstances did not apply.

The Court of Appeal so held in

dismissing an appeal by the

plaintiffs, Margaret Mary

Brown, John Michael Combs,

Joshua Roy Porter and Trevor

John Philip Stevenson, mem-

bers of the synod, from Mr

Justice Hoffmann (*The Times*

June 26, 1990) who had granted

an application by the defend-

ants, the Archbishop of

Canterbury and the Archbishop

of York, for the statement of

claim in the plaintiffs' action to

be struck out and the action

dismissed.

By their action the plaintiffs

claimed, *inter alia*, a declaration

that the canon was invalid and

therefore should not be subse-

quenced for the royal licence and

assent.

Mr William Gage, QC and Mr

Nigel Seed for the plaintiffs;

Miss Sheila Cameron, QC and

Mr Timothy Breden for the

defendants.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON

said that by the constitution of

the general synod, contained in

Schedule 2 to the Synodical

Government Measure 1969, legis-

lation by the synod could take

the form of measures or canons.

Measures became law after

being passed by the synod, being

approved by Parliament and

receiving the royal assent. After

being passed by the synod,

canons required the royal

licence.

The practice seemed to be to

make a measure authorising the

synod to make a canon to

achieve the desired purpose.

In general, by article 5 of

Schedule 2, a motion of the

synod was determined by a

simple majority, but that was

subject to any exceptions in the

constitution itself or in particu-

lar measures. One of the latter

was the 1974 measure, section 1

of which provided:

"(1) It shall be lawful for the

general synod - (a) to make

provision by canon with respect

to worship in the Church of

England; (b) to make provi-

sion by canon... for any

matter, except the publication

of banns of matrimony, to which

any of the rubrics contained in

The Book of Common Prayer

may apply.

By section 3, no such canon

could be submitted for the royal

licence "unless it has been

finally approved by the general

synod with a majority in each

house thereof of not less than

two-thirds of those present and

voting."

In 1986 the general synod

sanctioned the ordination of

women as deacons. That was

done by a measure which qual-

ified as an "earlier" measure, the

Clergy (Ordination and Mis-

cellaneous Provisions) Measure

1964, and by a canon, canon

CAA.

Articles 1 and 2 of CAA gave

effect to what was envisaged by

the 1986 measure, and had to be

regarded as made under the

measure. But article 3 of the

CAA, which made alterations to

the ordinal [the form of service

of ordination, including words

and biblical readings to be used]

were a matter of choice and were

not obligatory or inevitable as a

result of the enactment of the

1986 measure.

These provisions must have

been made under the authority

of the 1974 measure, since they

made provision, within section

1(1)(a), with respect to worship

in the Church of England. They

accordingly required, and in fact

received, a special majority for

their passing.

Section 9 of the 1964 measure

in its original form prohibited

the admission into holy orders

of any remarried person whose

former wife was still living and

of any person married to a

person who had been previously

married and whose former hus-

band was still living.

To permit ordination of di-

vorced persons or spouses of

divorced persons required an

alteration of section 9. That was

achieved by the Clergy (Ordina-

tion) Measure 1990, which duly

became law and whose validity

was not in question, and section

1 of which substituted a new

section 9:

"(1) Unless a faculty has been

granted by the archbishop of the

province in pursuance of a

faculty to the bishop for admit-

ting into holy orders a person

who has remarried and, the

other party to that marriage

being living, has a former

spouse still living, or (b) who is

married to a person who has

been previously married and

whose former spouse is still

living, shall not be admitted into

holy orders.

"(2) It shall be lawful for the

general synod to make provision

by canon for empowering the

archbishop of a province, on an

application made to him by the

bishop of a diocese, to grant a

faculty to the bishop for admit-

ting into holy orders a person

who otherwise could not be so

admitted by reason of sub-

section (1) of this section."

At the same time, and in

anticipation of the enactment of

the measure, a draft canon was

envisaged by it was considered

by the synod. It was passed by a

simple majority, but had not yet

received the royal licence. The

plaintiffs said that it fell within

section 1(1) of the 1974 measure

and so needed a two-thirds

majority.

It was necessary, as with

canon CAA, to see what the new

canon was doing.

It should be said at the outset

that an opinion of Lord Bridge

of Harwich, delivered in his

capacity of chairman of the

ecclesiastical committee of Par-

liament in February 1989, to

which the judge attached

particular importance, did not,

however correct it was, answer

the question as it appeared to be

directed to the measure and not

the canon.

The paragraph of the 1990

canon which was material for

present purposes inserted a new

paragraph, 3A, into a previous

canon entitled "of the quality of

such as are to be ordained

deacons or priests."

Paragraph 3A began: "The

archbishop of the province, on

an application made to him by

the bishop of a diocese on behalf

of a person who by reason of

paragraph 3 of this canon could

not otherwise be admitted into

holy orders, may grant a faculty

for the removal of the impediment

imposed by that paragraph

to the admission of that person

into holy orders."

That part of the paragraph

was plainly made under the

power conferred by the new

section 9(2) and could not have

been made without that power.

The remainder of the paragraph

created machinery for directions

by the archbishops, and must

also have been made under the

1990 measure.

By contrast with canon CAA,

his Lordship found nothing in

paragraph 3A, which required

recourse to the powers

exercisable by the general

synod under section 1(1) of the

1974 measure.

Moreover, his Lordship

would not construe the words in

section 1(1)(b) of that measure

as widely as the plaintiffs would

have it construed. Their argu-

ment, that the rubric identified

the rubric identified the persons

in the service for the ordination

of deacons in The Book of

Common Prayer referred to

"impediments" to ordination,

and the rubric identified the

persons to whom the rubric

applied, was not, in his view,

a provision about impediments in

a canon came within section

1(1)(b).

However, the rubric related

not to the definition of "impedi-

ment" but to the procedure to be

followed if it was claimed that there

was an impediment to ordina-

tion. Nothing in paragraph 3A,

referred in any way to that

procedure.

The rubric also referred to

"the archbishop" doing various

things. If a canon were put

forward specifying necessary

qualifications for a priest to be

appointed an archdeacon, it

could not be said that a special

majority was needed for its

passing on the ground that the

rubric related to archdeacons.

Accordingly the 1990 canon

was not within section 1(1) of

the 1974 measure, and the

whole of the canon was legiti-

mately passed under the 1990

measure, which contained no

provision requiring a special

majority.

Lord Justice Leggatt con-

curred and Lord Justice Nolan

delivered a judgment concur-

ring in the result.

Solicitors: Andrew McCooley

&amp; Co., Sittingbourne;

Winckworth &amp; Pemberton.

## Consequential loss is excluded

Regina v The Law Society, Ex

parte Reigate Projects and

Others

Regina v The Law Society, Ex

parte Reigate Projects and

Others

Before Lord Justice Watkins

and Mr Justice Otton

[Judgment February 11]

The Law Society in operating its

compensation fund was not

obliged to compensate people

for consequential economic loss

and had not exercised its dis-

cretion in having guidelines that

as a general rule such losses were

outside the scope of the scheme.

The Queen's Bench Divi-

sional Court so held in

dismissing two applications by

Reigate Projects Ltd and as-

sociated companies against de-

cisions of the adjudication

committee of the Law Society

refusing to meet the applicants'

claims for compensation in full.

Section 36 of the Solicitors

Act 1974 provides: "(1) The

fund known as the 'Compensa-

tion Fund' shall be maintained

and administered..."

"(2) Where the Council are

satisfied - (a) that a person has

suffered... loss in consequence

of dishonesty on the part of a

solicitor... in connection with

that solicitor's practice... or in

connection with any trust of

which that solicitor is or for-

merly was a trustee..."

Mr Kenneth Hamer for

Reigate Projects; Mr Jonathan

Harvie for the Law Society.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS

said that certain features were

easy to identify and capable of

being stated as principles. They

were:

1 The Law Society was entitled,

provided it made known what it

was and that it was reasonable

to have a policy for adminis-



## CRICKET

# Hussain's century puts England A in strong position

FROM RICHARD STRETON IN COLOMBO

NASSER Hussain scored a disciplined 161 to make certain that England A finished better placed than they envisaged yesterday on the fourth day of the second unofficial Test match here. After England declared at 411 for nine, in reply to the Sri Lanka A first-innings total of 409, they took three wickets in the seven overs that they left their opponents to bat.

Sri Lanka were 23 for three at the close, and their position could be even more perilous. Dileepa Wickramasinghe, one of their main batsmen, took no part because of influenza and it is not known whether he will be able to bat today on the final day. The pitch was slower and gave the home spinners no help. Several cracks in the surface, however, helped the quicker bowlers and this should be in England's favour.

In view of the late successes the bowlers secured, it might be thought churlish to question the England tactics. Their original intention, hopefully, was to bat all day. They scored 59 in the morning and 62 in the afternoon from 29 and 33 overs respectively. It made for tedious watching and seemed excessively cautious.

After tea, the run-rate quickened against untidy bowling with the new ball, though it was not, apparently, a deliberate acceleration. Wickets fell and it was thought to ask Sri Lanka to bat before the end, and this delayed initiative was fittingly rewarded.

Hussain batted just over seven-and-a-half hours. It was

when Newport was run out as he went through for a single after Hussain square drove. In the next over, he judged a fast-travelling, head-high catch well to dismiss Hussain.

Pick and Iltis, who each had four slips and a gully, pulled out all the stops as Sri Lanka made a shaky start to their second innings. Premasiri was caught down the leg side off his glove in Iltis's first over. Gamini Wickramasinghe was leg-before in Pick's third, when he was late against a ball that kept low. In the closing over, Pick had Karmain caught behind from one that swung away late.

Two good pieces of fielding by Kalpage brought Sri Lanka's breakthrough after Newport lingered for three-and-a-half hours for 35. Kalpage, in the covers, was the fieldman

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## An instinctive master of the game

FULKE Walwyn, a legend in his lifetime and certain to remain one for as long as men gather to talk about great steeplechases and their deeds of daring, died peacefully at his home in Upper Lambourn on Monday evening at the age of 80.

Carl, the trainer's widow, who took over the licence on her husband's retirement last season, said yesterday: "The Queen Mother was here yesterday, looking at her horses and Fulke talked to her. I telephoned her in the evening after he died. He died very peacefully. He's been ill for some time and last week he had been very ill. He had a wonderful life and wonderful success. He trained so many good horses, but I think that Mandarin was always his favourite."

A member of the gifted family of passionate horse lovers from Monmouthshire, Walwyn channelled his emotions and energies into racing from an early age. When riding Reynolds to the second of the horse's two Grand National victories in 1936, despite losing his whip on the first circuit and a stirrup iron on the second, he had already been champion amateur twice in five seasons.

Walwyn's career spanned six colourful decades, packed with extraordinary achievement, excitement and at times riotous living. A bad fall at Ludlow having put

Michael Seely looks at the career of Fulke Walwyn, one of the greatest National Hunt trainers, who has died at the age of 80

paid to his career as a jockey in 1938, he first took out a training licence in 1939. However, the war gave little scope for such activities and his new career only started to bloom in the late Forties and early Fifties.

Walwyn's achievements speak for themselves. Mandarin, Mill House, The Dikler, Charlie Potben and Diamond Edge were but five of the past who contributed towards the trainer's record of four Cheltenham Gold Cups, two Champion Hurdles, seven Hennessy Cognac Gold Cups and seven Whitbread Gold Cups among the host of big-race wins.

The gallant little Mandarin, winner of the inaugural running of the Hennessy in 1957, also won the Cheltenham Gold Cup, two King VI Chases and finished second in three Whitbreads. But undoubtedly the most memorable occasion was that when Fred Winter rode Mandarin to victory by a short head in the 1962 Grand Steeplechase de Paris after the

horse's bridle had broken in half at the third fence.

On the death of Peter Cazalet, Walwyn took over the Queen Mother's horses in 1973. For racing's best loved owner, he won 21 races with Game Spirit and a Schweppes Gold Trophy with Tammuz.

But the most historic moment came when Kevin Mooney drove Special Cargo up the Sandown hill to beat Lettice by a short head with Diamond Edge, attempting to win his third Whitbread at the age of 13, only inches away third.

Walwyn's handling of these two horses epitomised his patient training skills.

Walwyn must rank alongside all the great National Hunt trainers in history. But as a preparer of horses, generally with a long history of leg trouble, to win at the first time of asking he was supreme. And his record in this field is unsurpassed. He once attributed it to "my luck in starting training with bad horses."

Ron Barry, who drove The Dikler to that unforgettable short head win over Pendi in the 1973 Cheltenham Gold Cup, and Stan Mellor who also rode frequently for the Saxon House stable, were among jockeys of that era to pay tribute.

However, Bill Smith, who, in ten years as first jockey to the stable, shared in many of the triumphs,

including those of Diamond Edge, gave this evaluation of Fulke Thomas Tyndall Walwyn, a truly remarkable man.

"He really was a genius. When someone dies they always say how great he was. But it was said about Fulke before he died. He could train horses to the day and the hour. Winning the 1981 Hennessy first time out with Diamond Edge was one example."

"He could save horses for a long time and for those with fragile legs, he would cover the legs and look after them. But he still managed to get them 100 per cent on the day."

Smith added: "He was fiercely loyal to his jockeys but also very fierce to anybody if anything went wrong. You knew exactly where you were with him, none of this behind-your-back talking. It was straight out and straight to the point. But if he had a criticism of you, you knew it without any doubt and also if you had done well. There were no grey areas with Fulke Walwyn."

"I never rode for anyone who equalled his training ability. But the extraordinary thing about him was that he couldn't tell you what he was doing or why. Some people follow a plan but not Fulke, he followed his instinct."

Obituary, page 16

## Teachers striding out on learning curve for marathon



Clocking up the miles: Bruce Ball and Hesketh ignore the weather as they get in shape for the marathon

## Double act chases a common goal

By ALIX RAMSAY

"OTHER people win a Caribbean cruise or a new car - we win a place in the London Marathon." Janet Hesketh and Susan Bruce-Ball make an unlikely pair of long-distance runners. Until the bug bit them, they regarded exercise as something other people did. Now they form an inseparable double act, racking up the miles on the roads in and around Cambridge and preparing for their finest hour with a great deal of determination and a fair share of trepidation.

Their aim is to raise £3,000 for the Motor Neurone Disease Association. Motor Neurone Disease is incurable and, last year, Hesketh's mother died from it. It was during her mother's illness two years ago that Hesketh got the idea to start running for charity when she saw the marathon on television.

"They interviewed a man with the disease who was running to raise £4,000 for research," Hesketh said. "I was deeply affected by what he said."

THE TIMES  
ADT London  
Marathon Appeal

and immediately asked my husband, 'Shall I run the marathon or shall you?' The children said I should do it, which wasn't the answer I really wanted."

By chance, she mentioned this to her friend and discovered that Bruce-Ball had had a secret yearning to run the marathon for years. And so they began, two teachers in their forties trying not to be noticed by friends, neighbours and pupils as they got to grips with the rigours of training.

"There was a wonderful moment when we discovered we could talk and run at the same

time," Hesketh said. "Now we chat all the way. With four teenagers between us, it's a marvellous chance to sort out their problems."

Their friendship has grown stronger through their running, with Hesketh providing the initial driving force and Bruce-Ball the commonsense. "She has talked and run me through a lot and now I can't sort out our friendship from our running," Hesketh said.

They have set their target time at five-and-a-half hours. "It doesn't matter how much we train we are not going to get any faster, but we will finish," Bruce-Ball said. While they are modest about their athletic abilities they have got their sponsorship strategy sewn up. "We've got to be humble and pathetic to get people to sponsor us," Hesketh said. "But people know we did a half marathon last March, so it's not as if we're getting them to give us £10 a mile thinking we'll only run three miles. We're not that dishonest," Bruce-Ball said.

Both sets of husbands and

children have taken to the cause and now offer encouragement and support liberally sprinkled with jokes and wisecracks, but the dedicated duo take it all in their stride. "I don't mind so much if people see us running from the front, it's when they see us from behind that I worry," Bruce-Ball said. "We're not being frivolous about the marathon. We're running for a serious purpose, but it has been a lot of fun."

The Times and Unisys - the official ADT London Marathon computer service - hope that by featuring the efforts of our team of fund runners we will help them find sponsorship. If you wish to support one or more of them, write clearly stating your beneficiaries to: The Times/Unisys London Marathon Appeal, Sports Department, The Times, 1, Pennington Street, London E1 9XN. We will send you our donations.

Unisys is offering a Unisys personal computer to the biggest fund raiser and a jerrycan and mug of champagne, respectively, to the second and third.

## VOLLEYBALL

## Malory's triumph is soured

By RODDY MACKENZIE

TEAM Mizzmo Malory had an eventful weekend both on and off court as they clinched their fourth successive men's first division title in the Royal Bank of Scotland English League. Victories over Radio Trent Rockets (16-14, 15-9, 15-12) and Hiltion Leeds (15-8, 15-10, 15-11) were enough to seal Malory's triumph over the last of their matches at the weekend, and Polesia.

To dampen the celebrations, Malory were also punished for their part in an unsavory match with Aquila on January 5, which was held up for 12 minutes in the third set after a through-the-net confrontation between players.

Players on the sidelines from both teams also took part in the fracas that followed, and a disciplinary committee has deducted League points from both clubs and imposed nominal fines.

Malory have been deducted one point - which still leaves them 11 points clear at the top - and fined £25. Aquila have been docked two points and fined £50.

"We're not happy with the decision," Jefferson Williams, the Malory coach, said. "But it has not done us any harm. We have no worries - the League is now finished for us."

Williams is still concerned about his team's form. "What worries me is that we've never been asked to go into overtime and, if we're not there, I'm not sure how we'll react," he said.

Malory hope to represent England in the European Cup next season but, Williams said, it will all boil down to how much money the club can raise through sponsorship, having had their fingers badly burned when they last played in the competition.

The disciplinary ruling will hurt Aquila more than Malory, as they are playing in a place in the play-offs with Polonia, Speedwell and Reebok Liverpool City.

Speedwell suffered at the weekend as they were without brothers Vince and Gary Joyce, who are playing in a wild-expenses-paid international beach tournament in Brazil.

In the women's first division, Mizzmo Britannia strengthened their position at the top by beating Ashcombe Sales Dorking 15-8, 17-15, 15-4, and Woodwick Braxton Knights, their only remaining challengers, dropped a set to GP Scorpions before winning 15-9, 15-13, 11-15, 15-8.

Without a coach - Williams was preoccupied with Malory - Braxton paid the penalty for too many individual errors, and the set dropped could yet prove costly.

In Scotland, Team Newport look unstoppable in the men's league after wins over Krystal Kilar (15-13, 15-10, 15-7) and Dundee (15-2, 15-4, 15-7).

## FENCING

## Association moves to boost growth

THE Amateur Fencing Association has decided to restructure its membership. At the AFA's annual meeting in London at the weekend, membership categories which had been heavily subsidised were either abolished or priced realistically (a Special Correspondent writes).

The new arrangements will increase income, encourage growth in membership and further communications. This will please the Sports Council, which would like to see the AFA become less reliant on grants. International selection will in future be based on a points system involving nominated competitors, while coaching, science and psychology, is to receive greater funding.

Kodak's sponsorship of the AFA, the benefits of which have been in upgrading of specialist publications, the creation of a picture library and support for fencers seeking sponsorship, will also continue.

## A debate may be called for

By IVO TENNANT

EVEN though Warwickshire's cricket committee survived a vote of no confidence at its fractious annual general meeting on Monday night, its difficulties are not over yet. Assuming Bob Evans, its former chairman, does not resign from the general committee, he is likely to press for a debate on the resolutions he withdrew.

These are that the general committee be reduced from 20 members to 15 and that no more than two former employees of the club should sit on the general committee at any time.

Evans, who was deposed as club chairman in December, will decide in the next few days whether to stand again for election next week.

Mike Smith, the former England captain, is to stand down as chairman of Warwickshire's cricket committee, which has a new chairman in Amis.

The one resolution put forward by Evans and Peter Bromage, who was dismissed in December as chairman of the general purposes and financial sub-committee, was defeated. This was that no member of the general committee should serve for more than 15 years.

Evans said he had no regrets over the course of his action, which to an extent was vindicated by around 5,000 of Warwickshire's 6,500 members abstaining from voting on both issues. Evans may press also for more discussions on a possible compromise on the issue of general committee service.

● Ian Foley, the left-arm spinner released by Lancashire last autumn after a long struggle with his bowling action, was yesterday offered the chance by Derbyshire to resurrect his career. The spinner, aged 28, took career-best match figures of 12 for 57 against Warwickshire at Southport in 1987 to earn his county cap.

## West Indians fall to Hughes's pace

BASSETTERRE, St Kitts (Agence) - Merv Hughes, the Australian fast bowler, took four wickets for six runs to wrap up the second innings of the West Indies President's XI here yesterday, summing at 120 for six on the final day, they were bowled out for 147 to leave the Australians requiring 247 from their second innings to win. At lunch, the touring side were 15 for no wicket.

Hughes, who took five wickets for 36 to finish with match figures of nine for 126, cleaned up the President's side's tail in 4.5 overs. The last seven wickets fell for 34 runs, giving the Australians a psychological filip in the first match of their tour against a team containing many hopefuls for the coming Test series.

On Monday, Steve Waugh's unbeaten 96 helped the visitors reach 233 in their first innings from 173 for six overs. He was deprived of a deserved century when he ran out of partners. His 96 contained 11 fours and spanned more than four hours.

Hughes made the early breakthrough when the West Indians batted again, trapping Joseph for two with nine runs on the board. Arthurton, top scorer in

the first innings, made a fluent 45 including six fours and a six, but he was trapped leg-before to the off-spinner, Peter Taylor.

PRESENTERS: 1st Innings 282 (M L T Arthurton 96, P V Simmons 94, M L T Taylor 45, M R Wickett 14, M G Hughes 10-1-33-2).

2nd Innings 147 (P V Simmons 40, M L T Taylor 20, D A Joseph 10, M R Wickett 10, M G Hughes 10-1-33-2).

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings 18 (M L T Taylor 18, M R Wickett 10, M G Hughes 10-1-33-2).

2nd Innings 147 (P V Simmons 40, M L T Taylor 20, D A Joseph 10, M R Wickett 10, M G Hughes 10-1-33-2).

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-0, 4-0, 5-0, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1, 13-1, 14-1, 15-1, 16-1, 17-1, 18-1, 19-1, 20-1, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1, 24-1, 25-1, 26-1, 27-1, 28-1, 29-1, 30-1, 31-1, 32-1, 33-1, 34-1, 35-1, 36-1, 37-1, 38-1, 39-1, 40-1, 41-1, 42-1, 43-1, 44-1, 45-1, 46-1, 47-1, 48-1, 49-1, 50-1, 51-1, 52-1, 53-1, 54-1, 55-1, 56-1, 57-1, 58-1, 59-1, 60-1, 61-1, 62-1, 63-1, 64-1, 65-1, 66-1, 67-1, 68-1, 69-1, 70-1, 71-1, 72-1, 73-1, 74-1, 75-1, 76-1, 77-1, 78-1, 79-1, 80-1, 81-1, 82-1, 83-1, 84-1, 85-1, 86-1, 87-1, 88-1, 89-1, 90-1, 91-1, 92-1, 93-1, 94-1, 95-1, 96-1, 97-1, 98-1, 99-1, 100-1, 101-1, 102-1, 103-1, 104-1, 105-1, 106-1, 107-1, 108-1, 109-1, 110-1, 111-1, 112-1, 113-1, 114-1, 115-1, 116-1, 117-1, 118-1, 119-1, 120-1, 121-1, 122-1, 123-1, 124-1, 125-1, 126-1, 127-1, 128-1, 129-1, 130-1, 131-1, 132-1, 133-1, 134-1, 135-1, 136-1, 137-1, 138-1, 139-1, 140-1, 141-1, 142-1, 143-1, 144-1, 145-1, 146-1, 147-1, 148-1, 149-1, 150-1, 151-1, 152-1, 153-1, 154-1, 155-1, 156-1, 157-1, 158-1, 159-1, 160-1, 161-1, 162-1, 163-1, 164-1, 165-1, 166-1, 167-1, 168-1, 169-1, 170-1, 171-1, 172-1, 173-1, 174-1, 175-1, 176-1, 177-1, 178-1, 179-1, 180-1, 181-1, 182-1, 183-1, 184-1, 185-1, 186-1, 187-1, 188-1, 189-1, 190-1, 191-1, 192-1, 193-1, 194-1, 195-1, 196-1, 197-1, 198-1, 199-1, 200-1, 201-1, 202-1, 203-1, 204-1, 205-1, 206-1, 207-1, 208-1, 209-1, 210-1, 211-1, 212-1, 213-1, 214-1, 215-1, 216-1, 217-1, 218-1, 219-1, 220-1, 221-1, 222-1, 223-1, 224-1, 225-1, 226-1, 227-1, 228-1, 229-1, 230-1, 231-1, 232-1, 233-1, 234-1, 235-1, 236-1, 237-1, 238-1, 239-1, 240-1, 241-1, 242-1, 243-1, 244-1, 245-1, 246-1, 247-1, 248-1, 249-1, 250-1, 251-1, 252-1, 253-1, 254-1, 255-1, 256-1, 257-1, 258-1, 259-1, 260-1, 261-1, 262-1, 263-1, 264-1, 265-1, 266-1, 267-1, 268-1, 269-1, 270-1, 271-1, 272-1, 273-1, 274-1, 275-1, 276-1, 277-1, 278-1, 279-1, 280-1, 281-1, 282-1, 283-1, 284-1, 285-1, 286-1, 287-1, 288-1, 289-1, 290-1, 291-1, 292-1, 293-1, 294-1, 295-1, 296-1, 297-1, 298-1, 299-1, 300-1, 301-1, 302-1, 303-1, 304-1, 305-1, 306-1, 307-1, 308-1, 309-1, 310-1, 311-1, 312-1, 313-1, 314-1, 315-1, 316-1, 317-1, 318-1, 319-1, 320-1, 321-1, 322-1, 323-1, 324-1, 325-1, 326-1, 327-1, 328-1, 329-1, 330-1, 331-1, 332-1, 333-1, 334-1, 335-1, 336-1, 337-1, 338-1, 339-1, 340-1, 341-1, 342-1, 343-1, 344-1, 345-1, 346-1, 347-1, 348-1, 349-1, 350-1, 351-1, 352-1, 353-1, 354-1, 355-1, 356-1, 357-1, 358-1, 359-1, 360-1, 361-1, 362-1, 363-1, 364-1, 365-1, 366-1, 367-1, 368-1, 369-1, 370-1, 371-1, 372-1, 373-1, 374-1, 375-1, 376-1, 377-1, 378-1, 379-1, 380-1, 381-1, 382-1, 383-1, 384-1, 385-1, 386-1, 387-1, 388-1, 389-1, 390-1, 391-1, 392-1, 393-1, 394-1, 395-1, 396-1, 397-1, 398-1, 399-1, 400-1, 401-1, 402-1, 403-1, 404-1, 405-1, 406-1, 407-1, 408-1, 409-1, 410-1, 411-1, 412-1, 413-1, 414-1, 415-1, 416-1, 417-1, 418-1, 419-1, 420-1, 421-1, 422-1, 423-1, 424-1, 425-1, 426-1, 427-1, 428-1, 429-1, 430-1, 431-1, 432-1, 433-1, 434-1, 435-1, 436-1, 437-1, 438-1, 439-1, 440-1, 441-1, 442-1, 443-1, 444-1, 445-1, 446-1, 447-1, 448-1, 449-1, 450-1, 451-1, 452-1, 453-1, 454-1, 455-1, 456-1, 457-1, 458-1, 459-1, 460-1, 461-1, 462-1, 463-1, 464-1, 465-1, 466-1, 467-1, 468-1, 469-1, 470-1, 471-1, 472-1, 473-1, 474-1, 475-1, 476-1, 477-1, 478-1, 479-1, 480-1, 481-1, 482-1, 483-1, 484-1, 485-1, 486-1, 487-1, 488-1, 489-1, 490-1, 491-1, 492-1, 493-1, 494-1, 495-1, 496-1, 497-1, 498-1, 499-1, 500-1, 501-1, 502-1, 503-1, 504-1, 505-1, 506-1, 507-1, 508-1, 509-1, 510-1, 511-1, 512-1, 513-1, 514-1, 515-1, 516-1, 517-1, 518-1, 519-1, 520-1, 521-1, 522-1, 523-1, 524-1, 525-1, 526-1, 527-1, 528-1, 529-1, 530-1, 531-1, 532-1, 533-1, 534-1, 535-1, 536-1, 537-1, 538-1, 539-1, 540-1, 541-1, 542-1, 543-1, 544-1, 545-1, 546-1, 547-1, 548-1, 549-1, 550-1, 551-1, 552-1, 553-1, 554-1, 555-1, 556-1, 557-1, 558-1, 559-1, 560-1, 561-1, 562-1, 563-1, 564-1, 565-1, 566-1, 567-1, 568-1, 569-1, 570-1, 571-1, 572-1, 573-1, 574-1, 575-1, 576-1, 577-1, 578-1, 579-1, 580-1, 581-1, 582-1, 583-1, 584-1, 585-1, 586-1, 587-1, 588-1, 589-1, 590-1, 591-1, 592-1, 593-1, 594-1, 595-1, 596-1, 597-1, 598-1, 599-1, 600-1, 601-1, 602-1, 603-1, 604-1, 605-1, 606-1, 607-1, 608-1, 609-1, 610-1, 611-1, 612-1, 613-1, 614-1, 615-1, 616-1, 617-1, 618-1, 619-1, 620-1, 621-1, 622-1, 623-1, 624-1, 625-1, 626-1, 627-1, 628-1, 629-1, 630-1, 631-1, 632-1, 633-1, 634-1, 635-1, 636-1, 637-1, 638-1, 639-1, 640-1, 641-1, 642-1, 643-1, 644-1, 645-1, 646-1, 647-1, 648-1, 649-1, 650-1, 651-1, 652-1, 653-1, 654-1, 655-1, 656-1, 657-1, 658-1, 659-1, 660-1, 661-1, 662-1, 663-1, 664-1, 665-1, 666-1, 667-1, 668-1, 669-1, 670-1, 671-1, 672-1, 673-1,







27. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277, 1996, 1000-1001.

The following letter is from a woman that "they" were not and through "their" eyes and through "their" hands were made. The letter was written by a woman that "they" were not and through "their" eyes and through "their" hands were made.

[illegible]

**Grasp of title is slipping**

**BROOKS** confesses you  
acknowledged that the  
Women's Super League is  
be in other hands. It's the  
the season and there is  
that the truth and integrity  
is all  
Correspondence

third story, the first of  
Irish Open, some final  
weekend with this volume  
inhibited the...  
Monday against the W  
Yellow Pages & over the  
effectively...  
match and the...  
Michels...  
rocky...  
against...

**BIS Courtlands** has defeated the world champion Susan Devine 6-0 with the Open on Sunday was won from that undefeated opponent.

Both Jackson and I look back on the fourth with satisfaction. Jackson missed Jimmy's charge, but he said that the No. 1 in straightaway is a semi-final, which is rather minor.

But their substance proved less than impressive. Doubtful whether any form of

hopes Nottingham were  
means secured. I hope  
Courtlands this week. It  
only at third string.  
Ruth Stadium was a  
Courtlands' triumph over  
Somerville. Langley, at  
match for Shamrock Rovers  
second string, was also  
relinquished.

**COURTNEY** has played for  
Wright as the club's main  
player in the league.







## SPORT

# Borg to exhibit his talents again in London

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

AT THE age of 34 and nearly nine years after he first retired from the game, Bjorn Borg is to play competitively in London again. Borg, who has practised extensively at Queen's Club in recent months in preparation for his comeback to the professional tour, plans to play Jimmy Connors in an exhibition at the Grand Hall in Olympia on April 10.

Another exhibition is planned for Milan later in the month as the five-time Wimbledon champion puts the finishing touches to his game before he begins his comeback in earnest at the Monte Carlo Open in late April.

Appropriately for two old warriors who have won 19 grand slam singles titles between them, the promoter of the event is Patrick Malyn, a theatrical and television producer probably best known to old-time rock 'n' rollers as the manager of Bill Haley and the Comets. This will be his first venture into tennis.

"It's the first time Borg will have played competitively in England since his heyday," Malyn said yesterday. "He is very keen to play and he's never been fitter in his life. I also believe he is going to use a wooden racket. With Connors, who still hates to be beaten wherever and whatever he is playing, it should make for a great evening's tennis."

Borg first announced his intention to return to the tour

several months ago when he said he would have to play against several players on several different surfaces before making his final decision. Reports that he would play in his old stamping grounds in Monte Carlo, at the Italian Open and at the French, which he won six times, have since been confirmed, despite scepticism from many of the top players that a player even of Borg's stature could be successful after such a long time away from the game.

It was widely felt that his well-publicised financial problems were behind his decision to return, but Borg has denied that. "I am enjoying playing again for the first time in many years and I still think I can be competitive," he said in London recently. "It's just a matter of wanting to win again. If you want to win, that's half the battle."

Depending on which way



Borg: ready to return

you look at it, the fact that he has chosen his old rival, Connors, as an opponent suggests that Borg has one eye on the box office, the other on testing his body and mind in readiness for sterner tests ahead. Connors himself will be starting a minor comeback at the age of 38, having not played a match on the Association of Tennis Professionals' tour since October last year when he lost in the first round of the Toulouse Open to Ronald Agénor.

Since then, he has had an operation on his wrist and has been slowly getting himself back to fitness while treating rumours of his impending retirement with his customary scorn. "Age is just a number" is one of his favourite sayings.

The crowd, which the promoter hopes will be a capacity 9,300, will be in for an evening of nostalgia. During their years at the head of the game, Connors twice deprived Borg of a US Open title; Borg returned the compliment by beating the American twice in the finals of Wimbledon.

"They are two of the greatest players of all time and there will be many young people who have never seen Borg play, so it should be a great night," Malyn said. Malyn hopes to negotiate a contract to cover the match with one of the major television networks in the next few weeks and tickets will go on sale in just under two weeks.

## Contenders box clever in the heavyweight war of words

IAN STEWART



Backing their own talents: Mason, left, and Lewis should attract a sell-out crowd to Wembley Arena for their double championship bout

## Stone-faced Mason means business

By SHUKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT

THE supporters of Gary Mason will miss the British heavyweight champion's cheerful face for a couple of weeks. Mason has given up his laugh-and-growl attitude to life while he is in training for his double championship bout with Lennox Lewis, the European champion, at Wembley Arena on March 6.

Mason, looking lean and mean, refused to shake hands

with the Olympic champion at a press conference for the two boxers yesterday and will not enjoy a good laugh until he has seen off Lewis.

Mason said: "This is very, very serious. This is not a grudge fight. And if I said I hated him I'd be lying. If I said I desperately wanted to beat the life out of him I'd be telling the truth."

Mason, who had said in the past that Lewis would back down from the confrontation, claimed that the jibes had

been made to force Lewis, who has had only 14 contests against Mason's 35, to take the bout. "I've been a pro for seven years and that's the difference," Mason said. "I beat Tyrrell Biggs and just as quickly as Mike Tyson. In fact, the only other two fighters to beat him apart from me have been world champions. I wasn't even in proper shape when I did it."

Lewis maintained his skill would cancel out any advantage Mason might have in

experience. "Gary doesn't know me mentally or how hungry I am," he said. Lewis has been training in Los Angeles.

Lewis, who was backed by the Levitt Group, said that the company's collapse had neither affected his boxing style nor his lifestyle. He still had his salary, his house and his Mercedes.

According to Jarvis Astaire, one of the promoters of the Wembley show, the bout is on course for a sell-out at the

13,000 capacity venue. The cash receipts have exceeded those at the same stage of Lloyd Honeyghan's world welterweight title bout against Mark Breland ten months ago. Wembley, which is expecting to take £500,000, has already reached a quarter of that total.

"The purse (£278,000 to be shared equally) is the highest ever for two domestic boxers," Astaire said. "Two unbeaten champions should make it the most attractive title fight for many, many years."

## Bates calls for Lloyds to lead LTA revamp

By ANDREW LONGMORE

THE campaign for the Lloyd brothers, John and David, to be given the chance to revive British tennis gained another recruit yesterday. On the day he was confirmed as British No. 1 for the fourth year in the Moet and Chandon awards in London, Jeremy Bates gave his firm support to the Lloyd ticket and appealed to the Lawn Tennis Association not to play safe in choosing the successor to Warren Jacques as head of men's tennis.

"I think both John and David would do good jobs. Those sorts of personality would help us a lot. David is a

great businessman and, as a business, the LTA is appalling. John is very fit, plays on the over-35s international circuit, coaches some of the girls and would be great to work with," Bates said.

Bates also outlined his vision of the future, with an overall head of men's tennis co-ordinating all the coaching and training departments, the juniors and the seniors; a coach travelling full-time with the players and a Davis Cup captain working solely to prepare the team for matches.

"It's certainly more than one job. I said that when

Warren was appointed. It might even involve three new people. But, either way, we must break away from the old school image and get rid of a few committees. I've been working with the LTA for 14 years now and nothing has changed. The whole apparatus needs updating and someone like David [Lloyd] could do that."

"The problem is that the LTA is frightened of making a mistake, but they mustn't just take the easy way out. Above all, they need someone who really cares about the job, not someone who will take the money and run," Bates said.

Bates will put his views to the chief executive, Ian Peacock, next week, but they will not make for easy listening.

The size of the task facing the new team, whoever they may be, was apparent at the British ranking awards yesterday. Bates, ranked 136 and aged 28, and Jo Durie, aged 30, are still the British No. 1s and, apart from Sarah Loosmore and perhaps Samantha Smith, who received a special £650 award for her performances through 1990, there are few realistic challengers on the horizon. "The shine has not gone off being No. 1 at all," Bates added. "I was just a bit depressed by my tennis last year and am looking forward to doing better this year."

Other Moet and Chandon awards went to Kaye Hand and Chris Wilkinson, who received £1,000 apiece as the most improved senior players of the year, to Danny Sapsford (£650 for industry and effort) and to John Burton and Sarah Bentley, £600 each as the year's best juniors.

## Kendall sees no venue advantage

By IAN ROSS

THE venue for the Merseyside derby in the FA Cup fifth round may have changed but it is debatable whether the balance of power will have altered significantly tonight. Liverpool rarely offer opponents a second chance and the ability of the League champions to turn to good advantage the atmosphere of the special occasion may yet prove decisive.

Everton's recent record against Liverpool at Goodison Park is as undistinguished as is their record at Anfield. Howard Kendall, the manager of the hosts, was the first to acknowledge that tonight's replay at Goodison could be as closely contested, as was Sunday's meeting, which ended in a goalless draw.

"It would be totally wrong to suggest that we have done the hard part by securing a replay," he said. "On occasions such as these, I do not believe the ground advantage is of any great significance. I think that we do, perhaps, have a slight psychological advantage after going to Anfield and getting a draw. The fact that we have also won the toss to stage a second replay, should one be required, may also help us a little," he said.

Despite employing a system centred on a desire to withstand, rather than exert, pressure in Sunday's game, Everton still feel a sense of injustice at not having won.

Like Kendall, Kenny Dalglish, the Liverpool manager, is anticipating another robust encounter as near neighbours and traditional rivals fight for the right to play West Ham United at Upton Park in the quarter-finals.

"I just hope that we can show the same passion as we did on Sunday," he said. Both managers must make changes, having each lost an important and influential figure during Sunday's game. McMahon, the England international midfielder player, will be absent from the Liverpool side for at least six weeks with a knee injury and Shedy will be unavailable to Everton for up to a month because of a damaged hamstring.

McMahon is confined to hospital after surgery. "He has had the tendon stitched back on and has also had some work done on his ligaments. All went well," Dalglish said. Kendall is likely to recall Hinchcliffe at left back after his recovery from injury and move Ebberell forward into midfield. Dalglish may be tempted to name Beardsley, the England forward, in a starting line-up for the first time since December last year.

Although the referee, Neil Midgley, was heavily criticised after Sunday's game for his failure to award Everton what appeared to be a penalty by Ablett on Nevin, Dalglish is happy to have the official in charge tonight.

## Virgo hits hard times

By STEVE ACTESON

JOHN Virgo, who had an unhappy tenure as chairman of the governing body of snooker until being voted out of office in December 1989, has been no happier as a player since then. Yesterday brought no respite for the world No. 14.

He began his third-round Pearl Assurance British Open match in Derby against the Irishman, Stephen Murphy, world ranked No. 97, with a break of 125 and had further runs of 51 and 66 in the first four frames. But he was still only level at 2-2 by the interval and eventually lost 5-3. On Monday night, the third seed, John Parrott, was beaten 5-3 by Colin Roscoe, of Wales.

Virgo has won only two matches in nine tournaments all season and said: "Making big breaks is one thing but I keep missing vital balls, it's as simple as that."

Virgo missed the pink in frame one to miss the chance to set the high break score - worth £1,000 in the pre-televised stages - at 138 and, after adding 51 in frame two, missed the last red. Murphy went in-off the frame bull pink but Virgo could not capitalise and that remained the story thereafter.

Even after establishing a 3-2 lead with runs of 66, 30 and 31 Virgo undid himself again by missing the final green in frame seven and the 21-year-old Murphy's break of 44 in

frame eight made sure of his place in the fourth round. Danny Fowler, who injured his right shoulder yesterday morning when falling down stairs at his home in Workson, defeated Tony Wilson 5-2 to claim his place in the last for the fourth round re-draw.

RESULTS: Third round: S. Murphy (97) to J. Virgo (14), 5-3; D. Fowler (44) to A. Wilson (52), 5-2; P. Roscoe (53) to J. Parrott (3), 5-3; C. Roscoe (53) to J. Parrott (3), 5-3; S. Wilson (52) to T. Wilson (52), 5-2.

TODAY'S ORDER OF PLAY: Third round: J. Virgo (14) to S. Murphy (97), 5-3; D. Fowler (44) to A. Wilson (52), 5-2; P. Roscoe (53) to J. Parrott (3), 5-3; C. Roscoe (53) to J. Parrott (3), 5-3; S. Wilson (52) to T. Wilson (52), 5-2.

## Ruling may be challenged

By RICHARD EVANS

THE Aga Khan will today take legal steps to prepare the ground for a probable High Court challenge to the disqualification of his horse, Aliyssa, by the Jockey Club.

In a procedural move aimed at preserving the Aga's position until he decides whether to seek a judicial review of the case, his lawyers will submit papers to the High Court.

Aliyssa was disqualified three months ago from winning the 1989 Oaks - 528 days after the running of the Epsom classic. Tests on a post-race urine sample from the filly were found to contain 3-

hydrocortisone, which Jockey Club scientists insisted came from camphor - a prohibited substance. The Aga's scientists proved that 3-HC could come from boneoil, which is found in feedstuffs and wood shavings used for horses' bedding.

The handling of the Aliyssa case and the Jockey Club's procedures for dealing with doping cases prompted the Aga to remove his 90 horses in training in Britain from the stables of Michael Stoute and Luca Cumani.

The Aga, who is vigorously opposed to the use of any form

of drugs in racing, insists he will not have horses trained in this country until scientific measures for handling doping cases have improved.

It is likely he will ask the High Court's divisional section to quash the Portman Square decision on the grounds that it was a breach of natural justice. Matthew McCloy, the Aga's lawyer, said yesterday: "A final decision has not yet been taken on an application for a judicial review. We are taking certain procedural steps to preserve His Highness's position pending further thought."

## Police want clubs to take more responsibility

By MARTIN SEARBY

THE chief superintendent in charge of policing at Elland Road, the home of Leeds United, believes the time has come for the force to cut its involvement in football. David Clarkson is one of three senior police officers, with Sir James Anderson, the chief constable of Greater Manchester, and assistant chief constable Malcolm George, who gave evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Not surprisingly, Clarkson hopes the recommendations of the all-party group will be on the statute book quickly, but, more importantly, believes the police should lose its high profile in football as soon as possible.

"The responsibility for the game should lie entirely with the clubs and all those who have a commercial interest should share it," he

### COMMENT

said. "The police have been given too much of that responsibility because the Football League, the Football Association and the clubs have abdicated it. We have to ask ourselves are we there to enforce the law or act as glorified stewards? Clubs must train their own staff to police their own grounds, with us in reserve only to act when the law is broken."

In his "Green Book on Safety in Sports Grounds", key passages are highlighted in fluorescent felt-tip pen. The most pertinent refers to clubs appointing an executive with direct access to the boardroom to be responsible for crowd control and safety within the ground.

"This is an important post," he said. "In a job like that you would have to have knowledge and experi-

ence of very complex matters in order to draw all the strings together and act, as it were, as the licensee for the ground. The right man will not come cheaply and would have to have a status on a par with the best paid managers, but I bet few, if any, football clubs have even considered the recommendation."

He also believes the Football League should give a much stronger lead in making the game its own master. "They have rules which are out of date, such as the insistence on making 25 per cent of tickets available to visiting fans in the Rumbelow Cup," he said. "That may have been OK in the days before segregation, but in the current situation each case should be dealt with on its merits. The insistence the Leeds match went ahead at Bournemouth on a Bank Holiday with all that followed was, at the least, the worst sort of naivety. Football let us in and then

left us to take over and shoulder the blame for all the other ills in the game. To make the police responsible for late kick-offs when the underlying problems are poor turnstiles and bad stewarding is only one example."

In his four years as commander at Elland Road, Clarkson, aged 51, has seen an improvement in behaviour and is firmly in favour of family stands. "I have talked to supporters' groups for the last two years, made it clear we do not want confrontation and out of that has come an affinity," he said. "I know other forces are not the same, but my officers do not go to the ground to make arrests to justify their presence and I insist on quality evidence when they do."

Clarkson, who has already integrated supporters in the family

stand at Leeds, wants to see perimeter fences down as the next step towards full rehabilitation. "The advent of the closed-circuit television cameras has been a tremendous help, and if we had a proper police control room at Elland Road we could make even more progress," he said. "Despite the problems, I fervently hope and pray the day will come when supporters can mix together as happily as they ever did and not just at Leeds but all over the country. But it's up to the football clubs, not the police."

In his secretary's office, there is a notice which reads: "Due to financial stringencies, the light at the end of the tunnel will be switched off until further notice." Football should be glad Clarkson can still see it.

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